

INSCOM *Journal*

September 1982



**CI/SIGSEC
Battalion:
Watches the
Heartland
From**

Ft. Sam Houston

It's a good thing summer comes once a year. This fun season allows us time to relax and time to enjoy. We take a break and are generally successful in ignoring the inevitable approach of Labor Day and all it symbolizes in the way of serious return to duty.

During this season people are on the go, mostly for the moment. Yet the momentum builds as surely as the crops start to come in, summer brings release from the past—and summer brings permanent changes of station.

As a matter of fact, by the time you read this, INSCOM will have seen Brig. Gen. Sidney T. Weinstein off to Fort Huachuca to be the commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS). To the general and all the rest of you who have gone on to other challenging assignments, we wish you the best.

To those of you who are newcomers to INSCOM, we welcome you to this great worldwide organization.

Attend the MI Ball!

It's that time of the year again! Yes, the 7th Annual Army Intelligence Ball will be held at Fort Myer's Officers Club, Arlington, Va., on Friday, Oct. 1, 1982, beginning at 7 p.m. All Army Intelligence Officers and Warrant Officers (active and retired), civilians GS-9 and above, and their guests are cordially invited to attend. Entertainment at the event will include music and dancing. Additional information may be obtained by contacting your local Army Intelligence Ball coordinator or Lt. Col. George J. Lordi Jr., Autocon: 222-5293 or Commercial 202/692-5293.

INSCOM *Journal*

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INSCOM's Europe Soldier of Year
NCO of Year
INSCOM's Newest Group

Special 'pull-out' section 13-36

Fort Sam Houston, rich in history and tradition, is the home of the CI/SIGSEC Battalion. Its members may take advantage of all the history, excitement and entertainment that Fort Sam Houston and San Antonio have to offer. Take a look—and perhaps you may want to join the CI/SIGSEC at Fort Sam.

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On our cover: A photo of the Quadrangle located in Fort Sam Houston.

With Mrs. Merren Frichtl's departure from our staff, the *Journal* takes this opportunity to thank her for her fine, artistic contributions and to wish her the best in her new role.



Dr. Finnegan, INSCOM historian, examines the Enigma.

AHS's attic

An historian's delight

by Diane L. Hamm

Unknown to many, INSCOM possesses its own version of the traditional attic filled with discarded memorabilia of the past. Located on the top floor of the east wing of Headquarters Building, the History Office maintains a storehouse of relics associated with the heritage of military intelligence.

The storage area is crowded with cabinets and boxes containing over 300 items col-

lected by the History staff during the last four years.

Upon entering the room, one's attention is immediately caught by a code machine, called the "German Enigma," in the corner. During World War II, the portable Enigma served as the cipher machine for the German Armed Forces. The mathematical possibilities of variations made solution seemingly unthinkable. However, unknown to the German High Command, the British possessed the "Ultra Secret" which allowed them to read

Enigma messages. Nearby stands the SIGABA, America's counterpart to the Enigma which was used for communications between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

As one begins to sift through the storage cabinets, each newly discovered treasure brings to mind events and faces of the past. There is a file folder that contains some espionage messages of USSR agents which were intercepted by agents of the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). Of interest is a note written in Russian on a piece of white silk. The note, planted by the Russian KGB, indicates an attempt to incriminate a Soviet Army deserter who had defected to West Germany as a Soviet espionage agent. The CIC intercepted the message from the German national before it could be given to the police. This mission prevented the KGB's attempt to cast suspicion on the defector.

Another shrouded mystery is a note written on a piece of thin tissue, also intercepted by CIC agents. The note instructed the espionage agent to obtain detailed information on one of the agent's contacts, and asked for information on "other individuals among your acquaintances who have been loyally indoctrinated toward us." This particular note was discovered on the head of a female courier where it had been tightly folded and concealed.

Actual sabotage equipment that was used during World War II by German agents is stored here. One such item of equipment is a "Coal Bomb," a lump of coal which was hollowed out and filled with explosives. Another device is the "Oil Can Bomb." Oil was placed in the top compartment of the

can, and the bomb was placed at the bottom.

Also preserved is a "match-box" camera which was made for CIC immediately after WWII, during the Cold War period. There is also a unique little item which resembles an ink pen but is really a knife. The Philippine Communists used objects of this sort as their method of subversion. The knives were sold to U.S. military personnel to aid the Communists in two ways. First, it brought money into their treasury; second, the use of the knife among military personnel brought about serious incidents and desertions.

One of the most treasured of all the historical items is the Belgian automatic pistol, confiscated by Army intelligence officers during the attempted arrest of former Japanese Premier, Gen. Hideki Tojo, on Sept. 11, 1945. With this weapon, Tojo made an un-

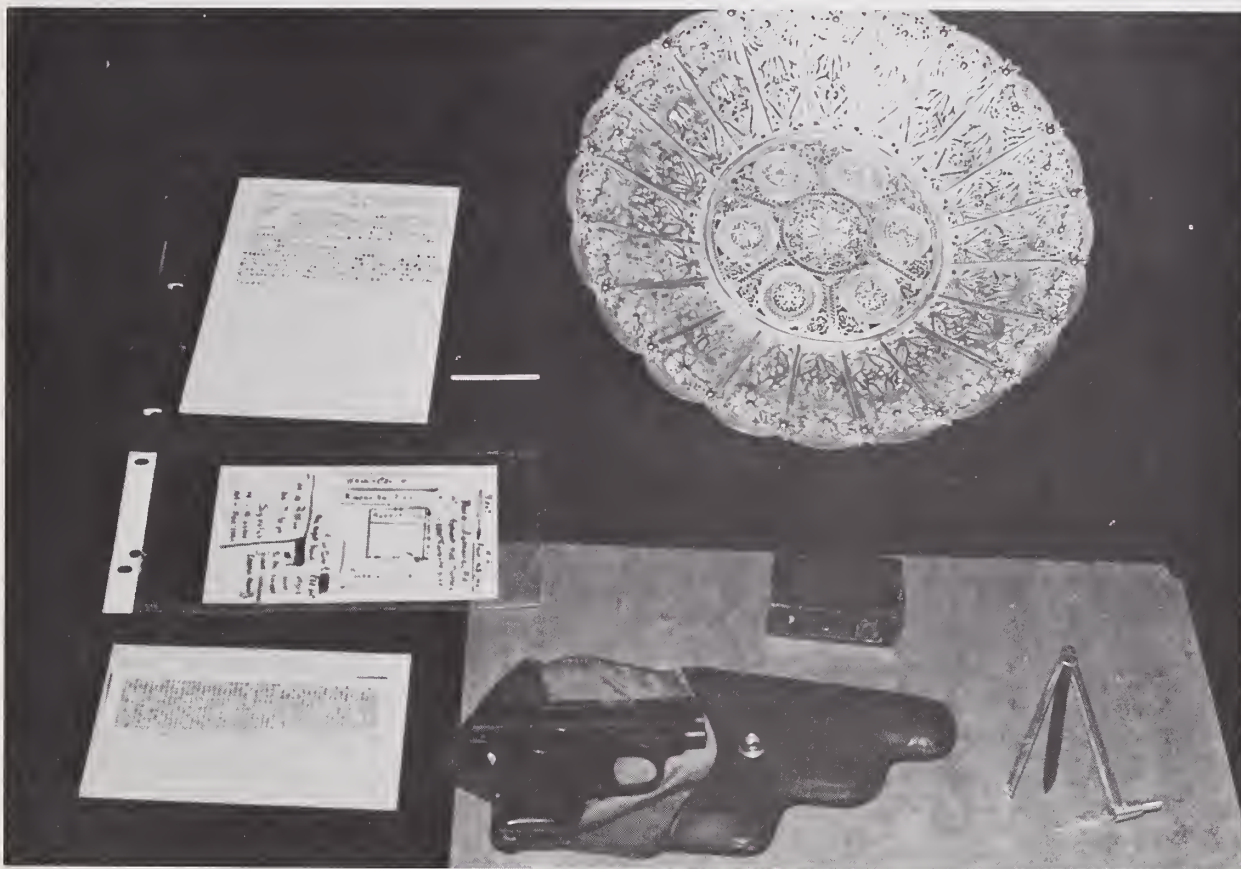
successful attempt to commit suicide.

Besides the cloak and dagger items, there are unusual and unique gifts that have been presented to USAINSCOM. His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie of Ethiopia presented Col. Richard B. Mosser, commander, USASA Field Station Asmara, a bowl, circular in shape, made of pure silver and gold with 19 small gold rosettes and one coptic cross around the outer edge. It was presented at a special ceremony at the Asmara Palace in February 1970 as a gesture of goodwill and friendship. Also presented by Ethiopian officials is a 20-pound set of water buffalo horns. The tips of the horns are carved to represent opened bird beaks (teeth included). A brass plate is suspended by two strings between the horns to support a gong.

With such a variety of legendary items in possession, the

History Office still seeks historical contributions from individuals and units worldwide. Recent acquisitions received include a Stromberg Carlson Switchboard donated by USA Field Station Sinop and a flag from the USASA Training Regiment at Fort Devens, Mass. in 1956 delivered through Capt. Shippee of HQ INSCOM.

To fulfill the collection's objectives of fostering esprit de corps and knowledge of INSCOM's rich heritage, the History Office is planning for permanent displays of the collection within Headquarters Building in the near future. The displays will focus on the lineage and honors of INSCOM; historical exhibits; the INSCOM Art Collection; mounted flags; heraldry of present and past MI units; and historical documents and photographs of MI related events/personnel/facilities.



Some of the items collected include: a Silver Bowl from Ethiopia and Gen. Tojo's Belgian pistol.

Photos by SP5 Craig Jentink



Alcoholism:

A problem that has no boundaries

by Capt. (P) Nancy J. Zizunas

Efficiency is an important element in the Army. It applies not only to machinery, but also to people. To maintain this efficiency, problems such as alcoholism must be dealt with and eliminated. How is alcoholism handled by the Army?

Alcoholism is a serious problem in today's society. It affects individuals from every race, religion and social background. It is a problem that, if ignored, will not go away.

One method of alcohol rehabilitation used by the Army is the development of the Alcohol Treatment Facilities (ATF). The Health Service Command proposed its development in January 1979 and in November 1980 the ATF became a reality. Today, the only CONUS Army ATF is located at William Beaumont Army Medical Center at Fort Bliss, Texas.

This facility, designed primarily for the older, career servicemember, retirees and their dependents, specializes in inpatient residential treatment for alcoholism and alcohol abuse.

Treatment is conducted in a military setting, with participants on active duty required to wear uniforms. In addition, individuals on active duty should have two years of retainability.

This program emphasizes psychological aspects, family

growth, physical health and spiritual growth. Married participants must be accompanied by their spouses for two weeks of the six-week program.

During the six weeks, a professional staff ensures that proper therapy and goal setting are achieved. This staff includes psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, nurses, counselors and behavioral science specialists.

An important aspect of this program is that an alcoholic, who participates, must be accompanied by his or her spouse. Since the family concept is stressed, if the spouse refuses to attend, the servicemember will not be admitted to the program.

After completion of this program, it is anticipated that the troubled alcoholic will no longer need the stimulation of alcohol to cope with job, family and the stress of today's world. He/she will be a productive team member and an asset to your organization.

As a commander or supervisor concerned about the wel-

fare of your people, it's imperative that you talk with the troubled employee about his or her problem and the benefits of the six-week program. Coordination with the local Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Command Program is necessary since there may be a waiting list. Also, when an individual participates in this program, his or her supervisor should see to it that he or she is placed in a position of similar responsibility, comparable to

his or her previous assignments, once the participant successfully completes the ATF program.

Further information on the CONUS Army Facility can be obtained by writing:
Alcohol Residential Treatment Facility
William Beaumont Army Medical Center
El Paso, Texas 79720
or call Autovon 979-2145/2683

There is a Tri-service facility also serving Army personnel in

Bethesda, Md. Information is available by writing:
Tri-Service Alcoholism Recovery Facility
Bldg. 12 National Naval Medical Center
Bethesda, Maryland 20014
or call Autovon 295-2360.

These inter-service rehabilitation programs allow military personnel to enter those programs offered by other services as beds become available. USAREUR and the Far East have similar facilities.

Are you brave enough?

This self test may be helpful

The following can be used as a self test to indicate a drug or alcohol abuse problem. If a pattern of drug or alcohol abuse develops, check with your Alcohol and Drug Control Office for assistance and guidance.

Absenteeism

- ___ Multiple instances of unauthorized leave
- ___ Excessive sick leave
- ___ Frequent Monday and/or Friday absences
- ___ Excessive tardiness especially on Monday mornings or in returning from lunch
- ___ Repeated absences, particularly if they follow a pattern
- ___ Leaving work early
- ___ Peculiar and increasingly improbable excuses for absences
- ___ Higher absenteeism rate than other employees for colds, flu, gastritis, etc.

- ___ Frequent unscheduled short-term absences (with or without medical explanation)

"On the Job" Absenteeism

- ___ Continued absences from post more than job requires
- ___ Frequent trips to water fountain or rest room
- ___ Long coffee breaks
- ___ Physical illness on the job

High Accident Rate (and consequently more accident claims)

- ___ Accidents on the job
- ___ Accidents off the job

Difficulty in Concentration

- ___ Work requires greater effort
- ___ Jobs take more time

Confusion

- ___ Difficulty in recalling instructions, details, etc.
- ___ Increasing difficulty in handling complex assignments
- ___ Difficulty in recalling own mistakes

Spasmodic Work Patterns

- ___ Alternate periods of high and low productivity

Reporting to Work

- ___ Coming to/returning to work in an obviously abnormal condition

Generally Lowered Job Efficiency

- ___ Missed deadlines
- ___ Mistakes due to inattention or poor judgment
- ___ Wasting more material
- ___ Making bad decisions
- ___ Complaints from users of products
- ___ Improbable excuses for poor job performance

Poor Employee Relationships on the Job

- ___ Over-reaction to real or imagined criticism
- ___ Wide swings in morale
- ___ Borrowing money from co-workers
- ___ Unreasonable resentments



Sgt. Robert B. Kaizar accepts Soldier of the Year trophy from now Brig. Gen. Dudley J. Gordon.

Kaizar, INSCOM's Europe Soldier of Year

by Sp4 Laurie Pertell

Recently eight outstanding soldiers representing the subordinate elements of the 66th MI Group traveled to Munich for the annual Soldier of the Year competition. Each one was a winner already since each had previously been selected as Soldier of the Year of his or her own unit.

As is always the case in Soldier of the Year boards at this level, the competition was stiff and each candidate was determined to take home the title. But only one can be selected, and after the dust had

settled, a counterintelligence agent from the 165th MI Battalion emerged the victor over the other battalions and Headquarters Company, 66th MI Group.

As the 66th MI Group Soldier of the Year, the next level of competition was conducted at Field Station Augsburg in early April to select the INSCOM Europe Soldier of the Year. This annual event is hosted on a rotating basis by the three major subordinate commands of INSCOM in Europe—the 66th MI Group,

Field Station Berlin and Field Station Augsburg.

Three outstanding soldiers appeared before a board of command sergeants major and INSCOM's sergeant major—again, each was determined to win. For over an hour, each candidate faced a barrage of questions on a wide variety of military subjects, and then concluded with a three to five minute talk on military leadership. As one might expect, each of these soldiers was well prepared and demonstrated exceptional knowledge of soldiering, military bearing, confidence and poise.

In an extremely close decision, the CI agent from Bremerhaven was selected as the 1982 INSCOM Europe Soldier of the Year.

His name? Sergeant Robert B. Kaizar. Kaizar is assigned to the Bremerhaven Field Office of the 165th MI Battalion, which has its headquarters located in Frankfurt. Kaizar says he initially joined the Army in October 1974 to see Europe and to take advantage of the educational benefits under the GI bill. After basic combat training at Fort Dix, N.J., he was trained as a motor transport operator.

In March of 1975 Kaizar was assigned to the 3/35 Field Artillery Battalion in Wertheim, Germany and recognized the first of his goals—to see Europe. He was honorably separated from the Army in 1977, and with his sights set on his second goal, he enrolled in college and in June 1979 he received an associated degree in liberal arts from Delaware Community College. In October 1978 he married Pamela Leavitt and his plans for the future apparently changed somewhat because a

year later he re-entered the Army, this time with intentions of developing a military career.

He pursued these intentions with vigor and graduated from the counterintelligence course in the top five of his class with 93.6 percent average. Coming out on top is not a new experience for this outstanding soldier.

During a 14-month tour with the 522nd MI Battalion at Fort

Hood, Texas, Kaizar attended the Primary Leadership Course and the Nuclear, Biological and Chemical School and completed both as an honor graduate.

Kaizar stays busy in his current assignment as a CI agent and a myriad of additional duties ranging from custodian of several categories of documents, to mailman and Nuclear, Biological and Chemical warfare NCO for the Bremer-

haven Field Office. He somehow still finds the time to take night classes with the University of Maryland, work on Army correspondence courses and study for Soldier of the Year boards.

Kaizar says that he wants to be a command sergeant major some day, and judging from his past accomplishments there's little doubt that this soldier will achieve whatever he sets out to do.

Units

SSgt. W. G. Nelson NCO of Year

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

SSgt. Wayne G. Nelson, assigned to United States Army Field Station Okinawa, has been named NCO of the Year for United States Army Japan/IX Corps.

As an E-5 Nelson competed with numerous other soldiers for the top honor. The military board, comprised of various command sergeants major and sergeants major from throughout the major command, convened on March 1, 1982 at U.S. Army Japan (USARJ) Headquarters, Camp Zama, Japan.

Nelson is a native of Issaquah, Wash. and first enlisted in 1974 attending basic training at Fort Polk, La. His military occupational specialty (MOS) then was 95B (military police) and his duty stations

included Fort Ritchie, Md., and United States Army Field Station Augsburg, Germany. At the overseas assignment Nelson graduated from the 7th Army NCO Academy at Bad Toelz.

A brief separation from service followed but Nelson's blood had turned too "green" and he decided that civilian life was just too much "marching out of step."

Re-enlisting, Nelson accepted school training as an Electronic Warfare Morse Interceptor (O5H) at Fort Devens, Mass. He was named honor graduate and received orders to USAFS Okinawa reporting July 5, 1980.

While stationed at Okinawa, Nelson acquired an associate of arts degree with the University

of Maryland and is presently working towards his bachelors' degree in English Literature. His interests include writing poetry, short stories and reading. He enjoys golf, softball and racquetball.

One of the main reasons Japan's NCO of the Year took the time to get involved with the board competition was to prepare himself for his E-6 board. Going all the way to a major command title meant convincing six successive panels of judges and eliminating all others who competed against him. Long hours of study, sometimes repetitious and tiring, was required to attain knowledge in many areas of military concern. Drill and ceremonies, first aid, customs and courtesies and nuclear,



SSgt. Nelson

By SP4 Dave Tyler

biological and chemical warfare/defense are just a few of the subjects Nelson studied in preparation for the boards. Military programs and current events are also mandatory topics which board members query candidates for the coveted title.

"It was extremely interesting, challenging and fun," said

Nelson when asked how he felt about going to Camp Zama. The Field Station Okinawa NCO stated that he was glad he won and that the prizes made it all worthwhile. Nelson received two plaques, \$350 in savings bonds, an Army Commendation Medal and a Letter of Commendation signed by Lt. Gen. Roscoe Robinson Jr.,

commander of USARJ/IX Corps.

The future for Nelson includes his hopes to be accepted into the MECCAP course, obtaining a masters' degree, and someday, winning a Pulitzer Prize for literature. That's a long way off, "...but long range goals are necessary, I think," says Nelson.



Headquarters Building for the new 513th MI Group.

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) is growing! On Sept. 30, INSCOM's newest element, the 513th MI Group, will be activated at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Under the command of Col. Thayer Cumings, the 513th MI Group's mission will be to provide training support to intelligence units of the Army Reserve. It will also provide intelligence support to the Army component of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) in times of contingency operations and to the U.S. Army, Europe in times of war.

Its activation will ensure rapid and accurate intelligence support to military commanders responsible for planning and executing peacetime, contingency and wartime

operations. The 513th will be able to provide coordinated intelligence incorporating data gathered from all sources and systems from the tactical to the national level.

In unison, INSCOMers worldwide extend to the 513th Military Intelligence Group a most enthusiastic congratulations and best wishes in the days to come!



Local traffic passes by the entrance to Fort Monmouth, N.J.

SP4 Simpson's Culinary Skills Cited

by Sp5 Geneva Politzer Newberry



By SP4 Cheryl A. Cook

Simpson, doing what he loves best!

VINT HILL FARMS STATION, Va.—One of the outstanding cooks cited in the recent Philip A. Connelly competition was our own Sp4 Duane Simpson, Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Garrison, who received an Army Commendation Medal (ARCOM) for his excellent performance during the final Connelly inspection here May 7.

According to Capt. Charles F. Murry, food service officer, the award, presented to Simpson June 25 in a ceremony at the Consolidated Dining Facility (CDF), was termed an "impact award" by post commander Col. Emmett J. O'Brien.

"This award is for a specific achievement," Murry explained. "It accomplishes basically two purposes—recognizing Simpson's outstanding performance while spurring

other cooks on to do the same in the future. It's a remarkable achievement."

Murry noted that the Connelly inspection team examined the total facility, as well as looking at cooks who aren't in supervisory positions. "The team picked the best cook from each facility. In the team's estimation, Simpson deserved special recognition."

Simpson, who has received a silver medal for his creations in the Culinary Arts Competition at Fort Lewis, Wash., said, "I was surprised and happy when I was told about the award. I never thought I'd get a medal for cooking."

The outstanding cook has also taught cake decorating classes in the Fort Lewis area, as well as in Utah.

Murry explained that Simpson has been selected to go on temporary duty (TDY) to a

civilian food service establishment for a three-week period. "These are very high class facilities," he emphasized. "It will be as much a training vehicle as a reward for outstanding performance. This training gives the selectee the opportunity to see how the best food service facilities in the civilian world operate. It's not only a great honor for Simpson, it's also excellent public relations for the Army."

Murry added that Simpson is "an outstanding soldier and a sharp-looking troop. We are very proud of him. We can't take credit for his accomplishment—it's all his."

Simpson, who has been in the Army three years, has been TDY three times in order to enter culinary arts competitions and instruct cake decorating classes. Vint Hill is his second duty station.

"Everything just came at one time," Simpson laughed. "I was told about the nomination (for outstanding cook) May 7, but I just found out I'd won two weeks before the ceremony. I didn't know about the ARCOM until three days beforehand."

He was even more surprised when O'Brien called on him at

the ceremony to give a speech. "I just said, 'thank you for the award, and I intend to keep doing better.'"

When asked how he achieved this outstanding recognition, Simpson explained, "It's there—you just have to go for it."

Simpson and his wife, Doreen, had a baby boy June

28. "It never rains but it pours," he smiled.

The end result of the Connelly competition was that the Vint Hill Consolidated Dining Facility placed third Armywide out of the nine major commands' (MACOMs') best eateries. The competition involved between 600 and 800 dining facilities worldwide.



By Mark Formica

Lt. Col. C. E. Boyles receives Bn colors.

FS Augsburg's Support Battalion gets new chief

by Sgt. Joy Peterson

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany—On June 4 Lt. Col. Calvin E. Boyles assumed command of Support Battalion, U.S. Army Field Station Augsburg, from Lt. Col. Herbert D. Pond, outgoing commander.

Boyles, a native of Denton, Texas, comes to Field Station Augsburg from Fort Hood, Texas where he was assigned to the 504th MI Group.

Addressing the assembled battalion and guests was Col. Michael M. Schneider, Field Station commander. He said, "You are truly the heart and sinews of this organization that we call professionals. It is due to you that we are secure, because you protect us and provide us with expert administration. Your labors are essential to our reaction and action."

"To the soldiers of Support Battalion, well done!" concluded Schneider.

Pond bid his farewell to the battalion. "It's been a privilege to serve you as your commander. I thought the proudest day was when I assumed command, but I've found today that that day has been surpassed when I stand before you," he said.

Boyles addressed the formation by thanking everyone for the way in which he was received into the community. Commenting on his assuming command he said, "I feel a certain amount of pride and intrepidity in taking over command."

Boyles' previous assignments include the 504th MI Group, Fort Hood, as chief, Collection Management Group, S-3 and Group Executive Officer;

Headquarters 501st MI Group, Yongsan, Korea; 131st MI Company, Fort Hood; and Headquarters 6th Cavalry Brigade, Fort Hood.

The new commander, a distinguished military student, received his commission in 1964 when he graduated from Texas Tech University with a bachelor's degree in psychology.

Boyles' decorations and awards include the Expert Infantryman's Badge, Senior Aviator's Badge, Distinguished Flying Cross, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal with 27 clusters, the Purple Heart and numerous service medals.

Accompanying the new commander are his wife, Mary, and their two sons, Kenneth and Larry.

Sgt. K. E. Murphy graduates no. 1 at Bad Toelz

by Sgt. Joel Tiller

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany—Sgt. Kenneth E. Murphy of Field Station's First Operations Battalion has graduated as the Distinguished Honor Graduate of the Seventh U.S. Army NCO Academy Primary Leadership Course (PLC) at Flint Kaserne in Bad Toelz on April 23, 1982.

Field Station Augsburg commander, Col. Michael M. Schneider, and the 1st OPS Bn

commander and sergeant major, Maj. Everett R. Yount Jr. and Sergeant Major James B. McKenna, attended the ceremony along with other members of his unit.

Sergeant Murphy graduated first in a class of 187, of which 143 students graduated. The Bad Toelz school, started in 1949, is the Army's oldest NCO Academy and has a reputation for being one of the

most demanding. The PLC's four week course entails a strict regimen of daily classes in drill and ceremony, physical readiness training, the battalion management training system and map reading.

"I think they do things a little differently down in Bad Toelz than in some places," says Murphy. "There is not really any harassment, but there is no fooling around either, that's for sure. In some schools you're free after work, but at PLC, you're not free until you're told you're free."

Murphy claims Dallas, Texas as his home, but as the son of a career Air Force NCO, he has also lived in Japan, California and Kansas. Murphy held the positions of squad leader and commanding officer during the course at Bad Toelz. He is very active in unit affairs, being a human relations equal opportunity NCO for his platoon and he has received an "MVP" trophy for his work on the battalion football team.

Gillen takes over at PCF

by Capt. Edward B. Hickman

Lt. Col. Morton S. Cohen relinquished command of the Pentagon Counterintelligence Force (PCF) to Lt. Col. Philip J. Gillen Jr. on May 21, 1982. Col. Robert B. McCue, former commander of the 902nd MI Group, officiated at the ceremony held at the Pentagon.

McCue described Cohen's

tenure as a period during which the PCF became the "People Come First" detachment. In addition, the PCF's innovative OPSEC support made great progress in improving the security posture of agencies at the highest levels of the defense establishment.

The new commander's back-

ground includes assignments with the 1st Infantry Division in Vietnam, the 66th MI GP in Germany, the Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, Md., and the Counterintelligence Division, Defense Intelligence Agency. Cohen's new assignment is with the Defense Intelligence Agency's Human Resources Division.

Fort Sam Houston

Home of the 902nd CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion

by Maj. Robert G. Patterson

While working in the CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, one cannot escape the living history represented in the Battalion Headquarters Building itself, as well as the overall historic atmosphere that prevails throughout the post. The Battalion Headquarters is located in an historic building in which horse drawn equipment was once stored. While the building itself has been modernized on the inside and expanded from its original size, post directives dictate that the basic structure will not be harmed. Thus, its historic aspects are being preserved. Amid the modern air conditioning, lighting, paneling and word processing equipment in the building, an unpainted, rough carving in the old bricks states proudly, "Charles H. Parvis, Battery K, 1st Arty, May 2, 1899." Little did soldier Parvis know in 1899

that his unauthorized hand carving in the bricks of the building would be preserved for posterity! Despite its age, the historic building is cool and sufficient in size for the Battalion HQ.

"Tech West," or the Technical Support Branch of the S3 Section of Battalion HQ, is located in a recently modernized World War II single story building a few steps to the west of the Battalion HQ. From this building the various SIGSEC, TEMPEST, Cryptofacility and Technical Services Countermeasures services are provided by the battalion's skilled technicians to its "customers" in 18 mid-CONUS states and Panama.

Much has been written about the huge Quadrangle that is adjacent to the Battalion HQ. Completed in 1879 from locally quarried limestone, it is a perfect square of 20-foot high walls and sufficient office space to

Fort Sam



Members of the HQ, CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston go through their exercises near the Quadrangle.

house the HQ of the U.S. Fifth Army. Photographs of the Quadrangle under construction show no trees within its walls. Now the huge live oaks providing shade from the hot Texas sun in the Quadrangle appear as if they've been there forever. Built to sustain cavalry operations to the west of San Antonio, the Quadrangle originally had several blacksmith shops within its walls and an extensive stables complex just outside its rear iron gates. The stables have been demolished for years, but the steel rings for tying up horses are still imbedded in the limestone walls, serving as a constant reminder of the modern Army's roots. Squarely in the middle of the Quadrangle stands a tall, limestone clocktower that tolls by the half hour. Originally constructed as a water reservoir,

it is now the focal point around which various official Army ceremonies, such as retirements and changes of command, are conducted.

The Quadrangle

No description of the famous Quadrangle would be adequate without mentioning the virtual zoo that is carefully nurtured within its walls. In 1886, the captured Apache Indian leader Geronimo and his party were detained within the Quadrangle for about 40 days. Deer and fowl were brought inside the Quadrangle to feed the Indians. Descendants of those animals remain in the Quadrangle today, much to the delight of groups of children and other citizens who come to feed and pet these now

Houston

tamed animals amid the Quadrangle's park-like atmosphere. The birth of tiny, delicate fawns about twice a year within the Quadrangle

is always a delightful event. The animals are tame, but still have no respect for military ceremony. They are quite likely to wander into an


official military ceremony taking place at the base of the clock tower and instill a bit of comic relief to the formal proceedings! □



Deer still graze quietly near the famous Fort Sam Houston's Quadrangle.

Fort Sam

In the beginning there were 40 acres



In 1870, the city of San Antonio donated 40 acres of land in the northeast section of the city known as Government Hill for the establishment of a permanent Army post. Another 43 acres were donated the next year and 9 more acres in 1875.

Construction began in 1876 on the Quadrangle. Using locally quarried stone, the original buildings were completed at a cost of \$90,000. Among them is the 90-foot watchtower which doubled as a water tower, and was converted to a clocktower in 1882.

With the arrival of the railroad in San Antonio in 1877 the post's importance as a quartermaster depot lessened, but its importance as a military center did not.

"Everything conspires to the conclusion that San Antonio must become the central point from which troops can and will radiate to the Rio Grande frontier from Fort Brown (Brownsville) up the Pecos River—500 miles," Gen. W. T. Sherman wrote the secretary of war.

Between 1885 and 1893 Fort Sam Houston continued to expand. More land was

purchased and an infantry post constructed. On Sept. 10, 1890, the War Department officially changed the name of The Military Post of San Antonio to Fort Sam Houston, in honor of Texas' former governor, U.S. senator and Texas Revolutionary War hero.

In May 1898, the first unit of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, the "Rough Riders," arrived under the command of Generals Leonard Wood and Teddy Roosevelt. The troopers-wranglers from Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas—were outfitted and supplied from Fort Sam Houston prior to their departure for Cuba and the Spanish-American War.

An additional 370 acres of land to the north and east of Artillery Post were added to Fort Sam Houston in 1911 for maneuver purposes. This, along with a new encampment for the National Guard, brought the post's size up to 1212 acres.

World War I brought the last sizeable expansion of the Fort when 2,118 acres were purchased for Camp Travis and 104 acres for construction of a supply depot.

During 1935, construction of the present Officer's Club,

Houston



Courtesy of San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

San Antonio's downtown skyline has changed considerably in recent years with the addition of several hotels and the Tower of the Americas.

the old post exchange (now the Community Support Center) and Theater No. 1 was completed. Brooke General Hospital was completed in 1938.

Training in tactical innovations has been an important function for Fort Sam Houston. In 1937 the Second (Indianhead) Infantry Division experimented with the Triangle Division maneuver that would be successful in World War II. The division also tested jeeps for military use

and the merits of mechanized artillery over horse-drawn caissons.

Fort Sam Houston was also the site of the first airborne maneuvers, which were conducted in 1942 between Fort Sam Houston and Fort Clark in Brackettville.

In 1970 Fort Sam Houston was the site of the first use of the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) program. These procedures, pioneered by the 507th Medical Company, involved transportation by helicopter of in-

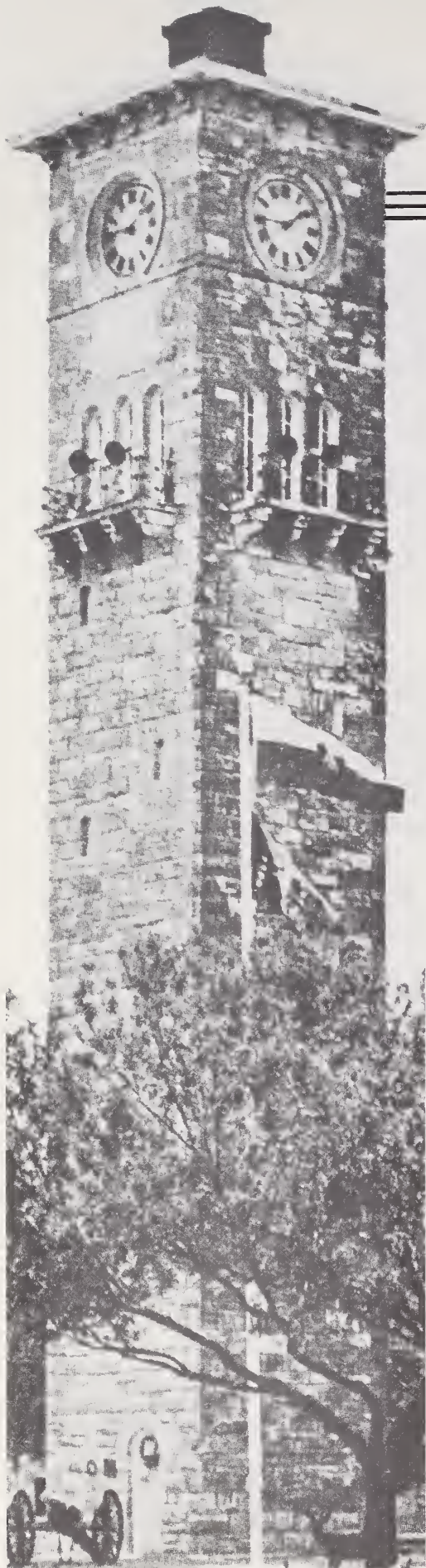
jured persons from a traffic accident or isolated area to a metropolitan hospital.

From its original 40 acres, Fort Sam Houston has grown to include an area of 35,531 acres, including Camp Bullis 20 miles to the northwest. Created in the spirit of cooperation between soldiers, civilian employees and their families and the people of San Antonio, the post continues to be a source of pride to both communities. □

Reprinted from the Fort Sam Houston News Leader, Edition 19

Fort Sam

An overview of Fort Sam



Headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, in addition to the Post Headquarters, are five major commands: Fifth U.S. Army, Health Services Command, Brooke Army Medical Center, the Academy of Health Sciences and Southwest Region Recruiting Command.

Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston's mission of support goes beyond the boundaries of the installation. Reserve and National Guard units and high school and college ROTC elements throughout southern Texas are among the interests supported by the post commander.

To aid in this support, the command manages a 28,000-acre sub-post—Camp Bullis—20 miles northwest of Fort Sam Houston. Numerous units, including FBI and Air Force personnel, train on a year-round basis there.

Fort Sam Houston is located in the center of the country's 10th largest city. With a population exceeding 700,000, San Antonio's community calendar is a record of year-round civic activities involving the post.

This involvement is highlighted each April, when Fort Sam Houston participates in San Antonio's Fiesta celebration. The week-long event promotes friendship between

the Spanish and English speaking communities. Parades, one on San Antonio's scenic river, carnivals and even a massive fireworks display on Fort Sam Houston's MacArthur Field, bring the civilian and military communities together in friendship and understanding.

There are about 41,000 dependents of Army personnel living in and around San Antonio. Of that number, 3,500 live on-post in government quarters.

There are also some 15,000 retired Army sponsors in the area, and that figure increases daily as soldiers from around the world return to Fort Sam Houston to retire. Nearly 300 retired general officers live here as well.

With a fully stocked commissary, ultra-modern PX, two theaters, a beautiful chapel, recreation centers, large clubs and many other family-oriented facilities, Fort Sam Houston is ideally suited to support the active and retired military families of San Antonio.

Fort Sam Houston abounds in history; and today, with its varied missions of support under dynamic leadership, it is making history—and you [may be] a part of it.

Reprinted from the Fort Sam Houston News Leader, Edition 19

Houston



Courtesy of San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

The "Amigo spirit" overflows in San Antonio, home of nearly a million happy people.

The military are amigos

There is an attitude of genuine friendliness among the citizens of San Antonio toward military personnel. Perhaps it's rooted in the fact that San Antonio has been a military town for over 100 years; perhaps it's the fact that there are six major military installations in or near the city and a large segment

of the civilian population earns its living, either directly or indirectly, from employment with the DoD; perhaps it's the fact that several thousand retired military personnel have chosen San Antonio as their final home town, and many of these people have assumed responsible positions in city government, education and

industry. Whatever the reason, the gracious attitude that prevails from the citizens to the soldiers and airmen that pass through this beautiful city is a welcomed phenomena. It's healthy, catching and keeps military personnel returning to the Alamo City. To San Antonians, the military is their "Amigo." □

Fort Sam



Lt. Col. W. P. Johnson, Jr. (right), presents Valiant Knight Award to Sgt. A. G. Smith (2nd from left), Sgt. G. E. Brown (middle) and Sgt. S. Toler (2nd from right) as SGM E. C. Renk smiles approvingly.

A closer look at the CI/SIGSEC Bn

Now that we have described the facilities from which the Fort Sam Houston CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion operates, let's look at its mission, organization and personnel. Broadly stated, its mission is to provide counterintelligence and signal securi-

ty support services to selected activities throughout an 18-state area in mid-CONUS and Panama. To do this job properly in so vast an area, using the resources of a relatively small unit requires good leadership, decentralization, skill and dedication on

Houston

the part of all concerned.

The Battalion commander is in daily telephone contact with his three Military Intelligence Detachment (MID) commanders located at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. and Fort Knox, Ky. A more detailed description of the MIDs is set forth on succeeding pages. Maximum discretion and delegation of authority is necessarily given to the MID commanders and to the special agents in charge of the resident offices subordinate

to the MIDs. This is as it should be when you consider the rank, experience level and vast territory in which the Battalion provides its support services.

Webster's dictionary defines the word dedication as "self-sacrificing devotion," and if you add the words "to duty" you have a phrase that describes the attitudes of the personnel of the Fort Sam Houston CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion. From the Battalion commander to the lieutenant, from the Battalion sergeant major to the private soldiers,

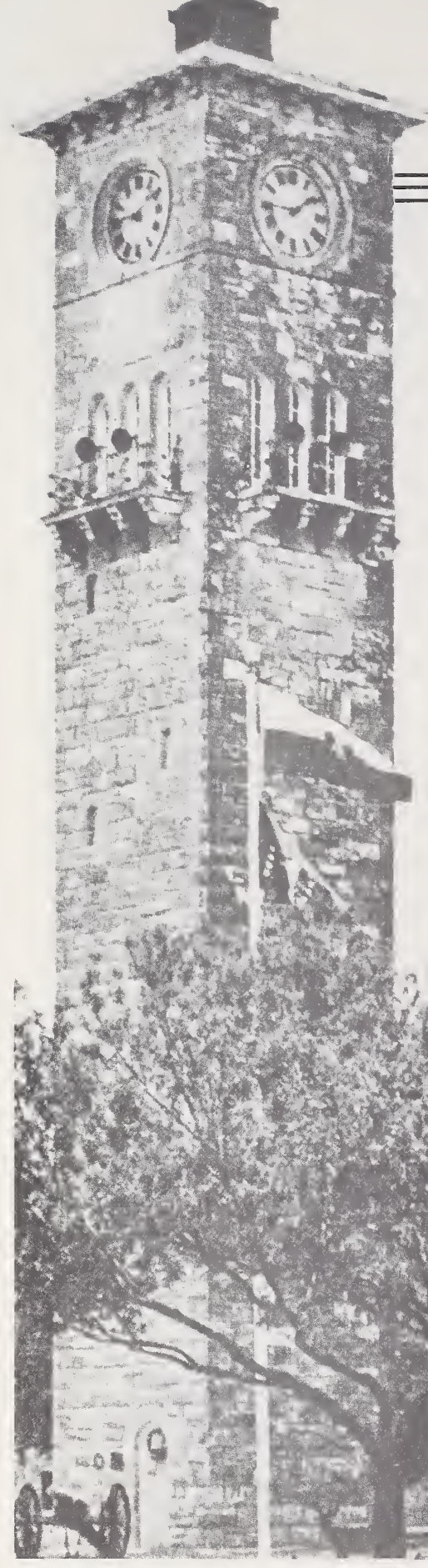
and among the DA civilians, there is a sense of dedication to perform the mission in the most professional manner possible. You can sense it in the quiet conversations between commanders and staff officers; and in the quality of the reports, studies and evaluations produced by members of the battalion at all levels. It is even evident in the earnest manner in which members of the battalion strive to maintain physical fitness during regular physical training sessions in the hot, humid Texas mornings. □



SFC Stephen P. Rogers (far left), senior NCO, Fort Sam Houston Military Intelligence Detachment, leads PT on a typical warm San Antonio morning. Participants shown are SSgt. Gary W. Adams (2nd from left), Sp4 William D. Lane (middle), Pvt. 2 Steven J. Savegnago (2nd from right) and SSgt. Juan A. Zepeda (far right). Shown in the background is the rear wall of the Quadrangle and the Quadrangle clock tower.

Fort Sam

“Arizona Bill,” a legend in his own time



Raymond Hatfield Garner, better known as “Arizona Bill,” famous Army Scout and Indian fighter, was a familiar and beloved sight to Fort Sam Houston military and San Antonians, having spent his declining years (during the late thirties) on that post.

Headlines of local papers at the time of his demise proclaimed: “Death Claims Custer’s Last Indian Scout - Arizona Bill.”

When two years old he was kidnapped by Comanche Indians from a wagon train that was crossing Texas. He lived with the Comanches until he was eight at which time he was traded to the Sioux for nine ponies, five blankets and three other white captives. At the age of 13 he ran away from the Sioux and at 15 he joined the Union Army as an Indian Scout and courier.

During his long career, Arizona Bill served under

many generals including General Ulysses S. Grant. Later he became an Advance Scout for General Custer. Reportedly he told a friend that “luckily” he missed the Battle of the Little Big Horn with the Sioux where Custer and his entire command were wiped out.

Next he was engaged by Wells Fargo as a pony express rider. Then, in 1892 he joined William Cody’s Wild West Show and traveled around the world.

He earned the name of “Arizona Bill” while serving as an Indian scout in one of the U.S. Army Campaigns against the Indians in Arizona.

During his many missions he always found time to sand-wich in “mule trading and prospecting”—the first of which became his full-time occupation in later years.

The Army veteran had been granted permission to stay on any Army post by Major General Hagood. During his

Houston



Raymond Hatfield Garner

last years, he found the winter climate of San Antonio suited the frailty of his body. Here at Fort Sam Houston he habited the various mess halls, but having slept outdoors most of his life, he preferred bedding down alongside his burro named "Tipperary" (named after the famous World War I song).

In the spring of 1930 Arizona Bill, whose grizzled countenance was well known to U.S. Army personnel

throughout the country, gained an even greater audience as he left San Antonio by train for New York to tell his "Old West Tales" on the Columbia Radio Broadcasting system.

The old frontiersman died in the Robert B. Green hospital, of San Antonio, where he had been admitted for a general check-up on January 13, 1940. He grew steadily weaker as days passed and finally succumbed on a Sunday evening, January 29—he was 96 years old.

A special casket was donated by Porter Loring, local funeral director. The casket was khaki in color and had, for handles, Army bugles! His remains lay in military splendor with knapsack, bugle and his battered old campaign hat—fully equipped, as in life, to proceed on his last journey.

Delegates of the American Legion draped his casket in the American flag and the local Central Catholic High School ROTC furnished a bugler for taps and a firing squad for the final salute. Officiating in the last rites was the Reverend F. Valenta, Chancellor of the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio in 1940.

On Veterans' Day 1977, the remains of Arizona Bill were moved from an unmarked grave in the San Fernando Cemetery of San Antonio to his final resting place. Arizona Bill rests in honor in the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery. □

Reprinted from the Fort Sam Houston News Leader, Edition 19

Fort Sam MID says howdy!

by Maj. Cassius O. Miller III

The Fort Sam Houston Military Intelligence Detachment, commanded by Maj. Cassius O. Miller III, is the lynchpin of three subordinate, operational detachments of the Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Located in San Antonio, the Fort Sam Houston Military Intelligence Detachment is chartered to provide strategic intelligence and security support to Department of the Army and selected Department of Defense activities throughout the majority of Texas, and all of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. The Detachment headquarters is colocated with the battalion headquarters on historic Fort Sam Houston. Subordinate Resident Offices are situated at Texarkana and Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Sill, Okla.; and Fort Polk, La.

Completing the Fort Sam Houston Military Intelligence Detachment support are the

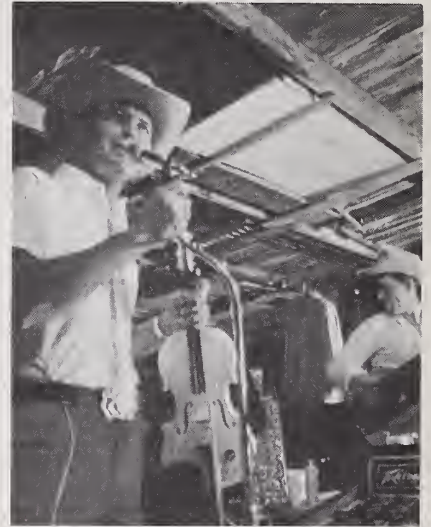
Fort Sam

operational elements co-located with the Detachment headquarters. These consist of a provisional Resident Office and a Signal Security Section.

The Fort Sam Houston Resident Office (Prov) provides INSCOM security and support services to south Texas. The activities in this area of operations include the Headquarters of the Health Services Command, the Headquarters of 5th U.S. Army, Corpus Christi Army Depot, U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio, the Academy of Health Sciences, Brooke Army Medical Center and a myriad of Reserve and National Guard units. The time and distance factors involved for CWO4 Gordon McKenzie and SSgt. Juan Zepeda to cover this area can easily cause them to be on the road for a week at a time and still not visit all of their clients.

The Detachment's Signal Security Section is without a doubt the most aggressive and innovative within the 902nd. Section Chief, SFC Steve Rogers and his team consisting of SSgt. Gary Adams, Sgt. Jerry Brown and PFC Steven Savegnago have written a new chapter in signal security support throughout the Detachment's total area of operations.

For diversity of off-duty activities, the Detachment's area is hard to beat. Outdoor recreational opportunities at all locations are some of the best to be found with fishing, hunting, boating, swimming



San Antonio is a city of fun.

in the forefront. For those interested in pursuing their education, there are ample facilities ranging from off-campus courses at all locations to full residence capabilities at six higher education institutions at San Antonio. Cultural diversions abound as well from the San Antonio opera to archaeological and natural history sites in the Fort Sill vicinity. Finally, there is the Alamo, the "Cradle of Texas Liberty," certainly one of the most popular places with visitors to this region. Most people are surprised that it is in the center of the country's 10th largest city, but few are not fascinated by the structure and its legends.

The Fort Sam Houston Military Intelligence Detachment extends a warm welcome to all INSCOM personnel who can visit our area. That "support" which we point to with pride extends to all of you, too. □

Houston



Photos courtesy of San Antonio Convention & Visitors Bureau

The Alamo, the "Cradle of Texas Liberty," is certainly one of the most popular places with visitors to this region.

Fort Sam

Fort Hood RO

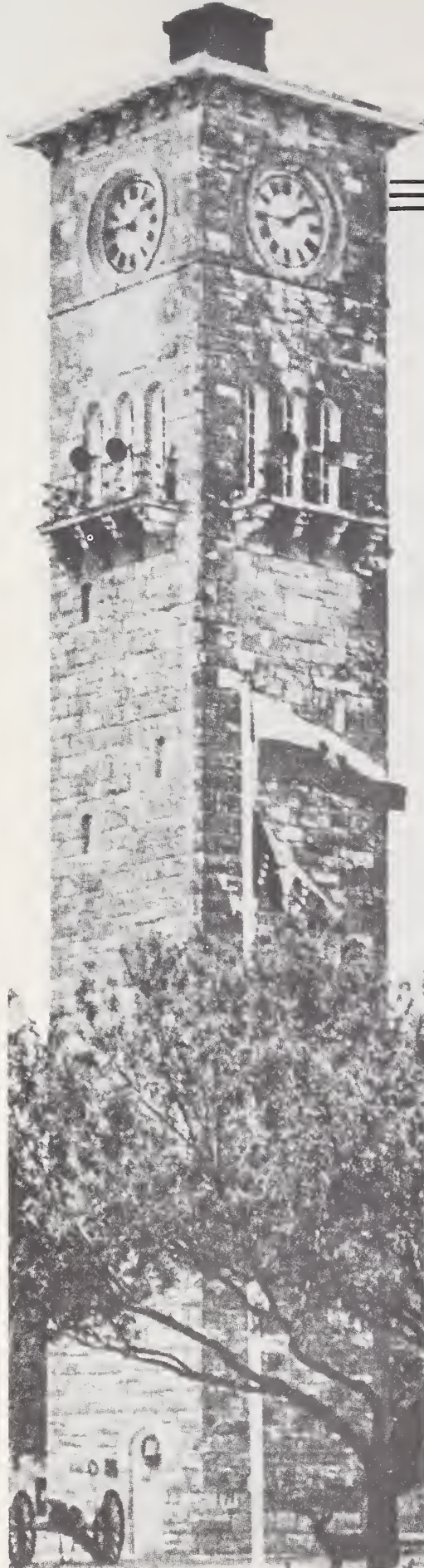
The Fort Hood Resident Office is located on the free world's largest armor post. Fort Hood was named after John Bell Hood, a general in the Confederate Army. During the Civil War Gen. Hood commanded the Texas Brigade and later commanded a Field Army for the Confederacy.

Fort Hood is presently the home for III Corps, the 1st Cavalry Division, the 2nd Armored Division, 6th Cavalry Brigade, TRADOC Combined Arms Test Activity, 13th Support Command, 3rd Signal Brigade and Medical Activity. Fort Hood encompasses 216,915 acres. The Fort Hood Resident Office with Capt. Barbara S. Estock as the Senior Agent in Charge (SAIC), provides intelligence and security support to both Echelons Above Corps and Corps units. The dedicated intelligence specialists of the resident office provide the commander, III Corps and supported units with available information from law enforcement agencies from the vast surrounding areas of Fort Hood.

In addition to the "largest Army commissary in the free world," the Abrams Field House adds to the quality of life for active duty personnel and dependents on Fort Hood. Abrams Field House has indoor swimming, track and field facilities, as well as a sauna, weight rooms, racquetball and handball courts. There are also two golf courses, and numerous PX and commissary annexes. A recreation facility with cottages, boat rentals, swimming, PX annex and enlisted and officer clubs are located on Lake Belton, adjacent to Fort Hood. It is approximately a one-hour drive from Austin, the state capital and home of the University of Texas. There are also four institutions of higher learning located in an educational complex adjacent to Fort Hood. □

Fort Polk RO

The most pivotal of the Fort Sam Houston Military Intelligence Detachment's Resident Offices is located at Fort Polk, La. This office has been in continuous existence providing INSCOM services since the days of the former CONUS counterintelligence groups.



Houston

The Fort Polk Resident Office currently services Department of the Army activities in Louisiana with particular emphasis on the secure operations of the Gulf Outposts. WO1 Jon W. Fehr and Sgt. Ivan Bowers have recently concluded an intensive study of these critical facilities which has resulted in the first Mobilization Vulnerability Analysis conducted by an element of the 902nd MI Group. Aside from the Gulf Outpost commitment, support to the Reserve Components and National Guard elements occupies a considerable portion of the Fort Polk Resident Office effort. Assistance to these activities requires a great deal of travel and intimate knowledge of the mobilization plans for these units under the CAPSTONE concept. Finally, there is Fort Polk and the 5th Infantry Division (Mech). Fort Polk, which once enjoyed a somewhat questionable reputation, has been transformed into one of the most modern of CONUS posts. Characterized by new, modular brick barracks, a solar powered commissary, and a hundredfold increase in housing, Fort Polk continues to stress quantum improvements in the quality of life of its population.

Fort Polk is located in the vicinity of Toledo Bend Lake with some of the best fishing in the U.S. Hunting, boating, camping and other outdoor recreational facilities are abundant. Although the climate is quite humid, there are four distinct seasons with-

out the extreme changes found in some areas of the country. The Fort Polk reservation is somewhat isolated, but is equal distance approximately three hours from New Orleans La. and Houston Texas. It's two hours by car from Lake Charles, La. and the Gulf of Mexico. The ITT office and post offers trips to many professional athletic events. □

Fort Sill RO

With very little imagination, a visitor to Fort Sill, Okla. can be easily transported backward a century to the frontier post that was Fort Sill in the 1880s. Nestled against the Wichita Mountains in southwestern Oklahoma, Fort Sill today conveys a tranquility and permanence which belie its past as a wide-open installation during the "winning of the West."

In this setting, the Fort Sill Resident Office reaches out to provide INSCOM services in Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle. Capt. Warren Webb and SFC Paul Olson are intimately involved with their clients. First and foremost of these clients is the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center and School at Fort Sill. This activity is tasked with providing training and promulgating doctrine for field artillery employment and development. □

Texarkana RO

For those who perceive Texas as being flat, arid country, studded with an occasional Yucca plant, the lakes, rivers and tall pines of the Texarkana region come as quite a surprise. The Texarkana Resident Office is situated in the heart of this country on Red River Army Depot. From this location, CWO4 Ed Rundle and Sgt. Dave Sanders represent INSCOM in all matters of operations security support in northeast Texas, northern Louisiana and in all of Arkansas. Their clients are as diverse as a Reserve Component cryptofacility account in rural Arkansas to the high technology glitter of Army project managers' offices in the Dallas/Fort Worth "Metroplex".

As with most areas of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana there is ample hunting and fishing in the Texarkana area. Red River Army Depot sponsors camping, boating and fishing facilities for military personnel only on the lake which separates Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant.

Due to its isolation, Recreational Services at Red River Army Depot provides assigned personnel with many amenities not found at other military establishments. □

Fort Sam

Fort Leavenworth the heart of America

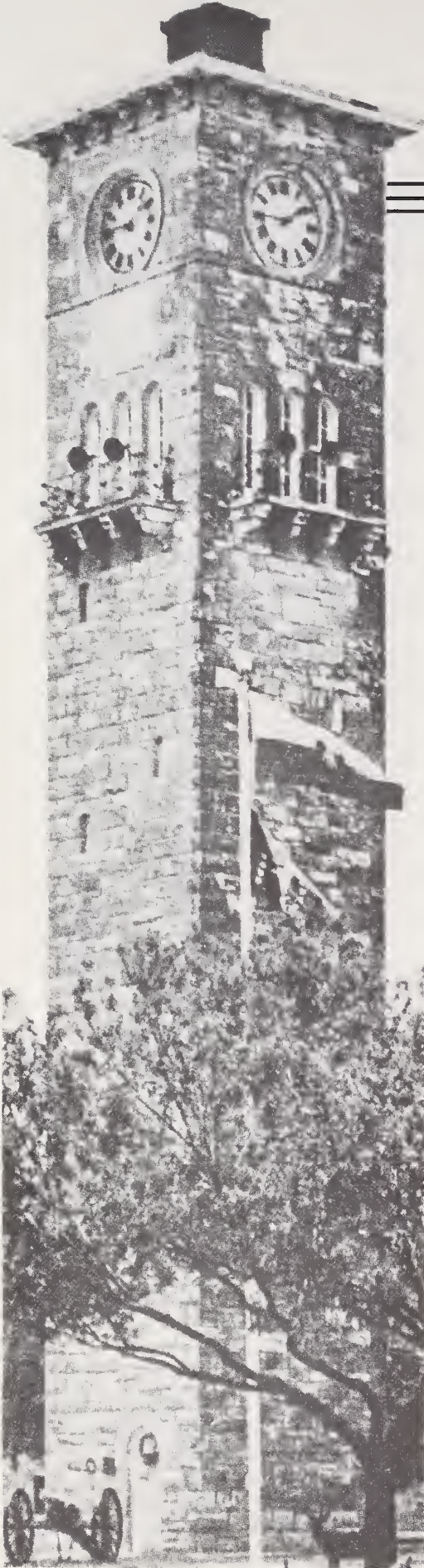
by Maj. John Tartella

Fort Leavenworth is located in the northeast corner of Kansas, along the banks of the Missouri River. Just over on the east side of the river is the state of Missouri. The fort was established in 1827, by Col. Henry Leavenworth, near the site of an old French fur trading out post. Lewis and Clark passed through the area on their trek across the continent, and Fort Leavenworth was used by westward moving citizens as the last point of civilization before moving down the Oregon and Santa Fe trails which start on the installation.

Fort Leavenworth has been the home of many cavalry units and the premier training school for Army officers (Command and General Staff College) for many years. A few years ago, the post took on a new mission and a new name, The U.S. Army Combined Arms Center (CAC). Commanded by the deputy commander of TRADOC, CAC is the integration and interface point for all U.S. Army combat developments. CAC action officers deal directly with Department of

the Army and all major Army commands, as well as all of the TRADOC Centers and Schools.

The Fort Leavenworth Military Intelligence Detachment (MID) Headquarters is located on the installation, and along with controlling the support missions of its three subordinate resident offices, it is charged with providing the 902nd MI Group OPSEC, CI/SIGSEC and technical intelligence support to all elements of CAC and other tenant activities located at Fort Leavenworth. Technical and support personnel coordinate all SIGSEC support and the conduct of cryptofacility inspections throughout the Detachment. Resident agents provide the OPSEC/CI support to the agencies on post as well as those in the headquarters specific area of responsibility, while conducting liaison in the greater Kansas City area. The office administrative specialist provides the glue which binds the headquarters and resident offices together by providing exemplary administrative support to everyone.



Houston

The Fort Leavenworth MID's mission is to provide CI/SIGSEC, OPSEC and technical intelligence support to major subordinate elements of DARCOM, TRADOC and FORSCOM, as well as the 5th and 6th Armies, the Army Corps of Engineers and CAPSTONE units. Commanded by Maj. John Tartella, its assets include CI agents and SIGSEC specialists, who conduct liaison with federal, state and local agencies, perform technical intelligence and OPSEC support operations, and maintain their proficiency as tactical soldiers.

The seven state area, which is the heart of America, is provided counterintelligence and signal security support by the personnel of the Fort Leavenworth Military Intelligence Detachment. When reviewing the map of the United States, the area covered by the states of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa constitutes middle America and a significant land mass, which is often envisioned as open prairie, cattle or sheep land and farms.

The locations of the offices which make up the Fort Leavenworth MID are as varied as the missions and organizations supported by the Detachment members. The geographical area supported by the Detachment is expansive and includes the of Midwestern urban settings as well as the isolation of the prairies and farms of heartland America. □



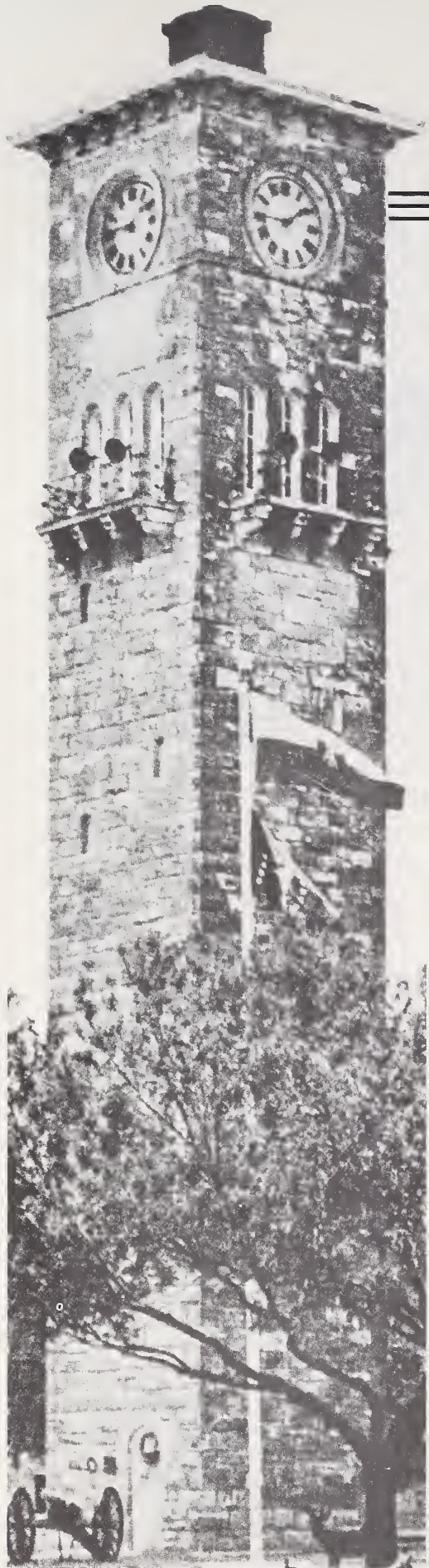
This marina is located at Tuttle Creek Reservoir, 15 miles from Fort Riley.

Fort Riley RO

Just two hours from Leavenworth, the rolling, tree covered hills of the Western shoulder of the Missouri River valley smooth out into the eastern edge of the Kansas Prairie. Amid these still gentle slopes is Fort Riley, the home of the 1st Infantry Division, "the big red one." Fort Riley is an historic Army Post, filled with impressive store buildings and well-kept grounds, which tends to belie its vital mission. The 1st Infantry Division is a primary REFORGER unit, and that

fact brings with it the hustle of a huge fighting unit which must be trained and prepared to go to war and win. To support the intensive preparation for combat, which is accomplished in a relatively isolated area, Fort Riley has created an extensive way of interlocking troop and family support programs. Modern housing, a large PX and extensive commissary facilities are complimented by detailed and sophisticated education and athletic programs. The surrounding en-

Fort Sam



vironment of Fort Riley is a delight to the hunter, fisherman and camper. Several large lakes are in the area as well as state parks being a short drive away from the post. The ruggedness of the training areas, the park-like atmosphere of the main post and the urban environments of Junction City and Manhattan, Kansas all blend together in a kaleidoscope of people and programs that make a community viable.

The demanding mission of filling the gap between the tactical and strategic CI support is the responsibility of the Fort Riley RO. The SAIC, CWO3 Gary G. Aleck, is charged with an area consisting of most of Kansas and Nebraska, and the task of providing the 902nd's support to the 1st Infantry Division (Mech), as well as other activities located at Fort Riley. Because of the diverse mission of conducting liaison with federal, state and local agencies, providing OPSEC support to Army Reserve and National Guard elements, conducting cryptofacility inspections and providing CI advice and assistance to the Big Red One, the resident agent wears many hats. He deals directly with the Division G2 and works through the Division MI Battalion to provide direct support to the Brigade and Battalion S2's. The RO is currently coordinating and preparing briefings which will assist the Division in its participation on REFORGER 82. □

Fort Leonard Wood RO

A two-hour drive from St. Louis, resting in relative isolation is one of the Army's most vital training centers, Fort Leonard Wood. Located in the natural beauty of the Ozark Mountains, and a short distance from the expansive Lake of the Ozarks, The Fort Leonard Wood Resident Office is an assignment for people who enjoy the outdoors. The personnel assigned to Fort Leonard Wood are the principal population of rural Pulaski County. The towns of St. Roberts and Waynesville are small Missouri farm towns, which offer a totally different pace to life than what is found in the large urban areas. The post offers every possible recreational, educational and social activity to both soldiers and dependents. It is a neat, clean, well-controlled community that most appropriately blends into and compliments its surrounding civilian environment.

Houston

The Fort Leonard Wood Resident Office, with Capt. Michael F. Dilley as its SAIC, is located in the foot hills of the beautiful Ozark mountain country. Fort Leonard Wood is a TRADOC primary training installation for new enlistees and the soon-to-be home of the U.S. Army Engineer Center.

Resident agents have a very concentrated area within southern Missouri in which to conduct OPSEC/CI missions and liaison as well as cryptofacility inspections. The Fort Leonard Wood RO is the 902nd's busiest Personnel Security Screening Program (PSSP) location. □

St. Louis RO

Any traveler on Interstate 70 west will, as he approaches St. Louis, Mo., be overcome by the splendor of the delicate but bold beauty of the arch which welcomes everyone to the city named the Gateway to the West. Not far from the Arch is the Reserve Component Personnel Ad-

ministration Center (RCPAC) which is part of the National Records Center, and the office location of the St. Louis Resident Office. The Special Agent in Charge, Capt. Lance K. Campbell and his agents, are responsible for performing the 902nd's OPSEC and CI mission in support of RCPAC, two major DARCOM commands (Aviation Readiness Command and Troop Support and Aviation Readiness Command), as well as a CAPSTONE unit and several other Army activities located in the immediate area of St. Louis.

Resident agents are also responsible for providing CI/OPSEC support and conducting cryptofacility inspections throughout most of Iowa and all of Minnesota. St. Louis also provides support to the port of Duluth, Minn.

The personnel of the St. Louis Resident Office live and work in the inner-ring of St. Louis suburbia. Although they are not under the shadow of the Gateway Arch, their life style, environment and cost of living is similar to any big city in the United States. The tempo of the office and the agencies it supports is intense, fast-paced and hectic. To offset those demands there are shopping centers, variety of entertainment and the delights of many ethnic cultures that can only be found in the large population centers. □


Fort Knox MID

by Maj. Mark W. Schumacher

The Fort Knox Military Intelligence Detachment (MID), commanded by Maj. Mark W. Schumacher, provides a wide range of support and covers a diverse geographical area. The area in which the MID operates enables its personnel to witness the true beauty of America. From the bluegrass horse farms of Lexington, Ky., to the rich, blacklands along the Mississippi River; from the cold, fresh waters of the Great Lakes into shoreline cities such as Duluth, Chicago and Detroit; and from the country music capital at Nashville, Tenn., east to the Appalachians, it is truly a Land of Diversity.

Fort Knox MID has a seven state geographical area of responsibility. The states are Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. Because of the diverse mission and geographical distances the MID has three resident offices

Fort Sam



(ROs) that provide CI support. SIGSEC Support is centralized at Fort Knox. The MID supports 47 MACOMs and/or installations.

The Fort Knox MID itself is responsible for the eastern two-thirds of Kentucky, the southern half of Indiana and Ohio, as well as command supervision over the ROs. Agents are exposed to a diverse working environment including OPSEC support of munitions plants to OPSEC support of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., which includes the Soldiers Support Center and the Army Finance Center. This diversity requires the special agents to be knowledgeable and flexible. SIGSECers operating out of MID HQ interact with RO personnel to provide tailored multidiscipline support. This function is usually in the form of an OPSEC Evaluation (OSE) or a SIGSEC Survey. These support missions center on determining courses of action and their effort on the operations of command.

Personnel focus on written procedures and their execution, as well as training, electromagnetic profiles, and cryptosecurity.

SIGSEC support to the Reserve Components is usually given during cryptofacility inspections or workshops. Close coordination is also maintained with Army Mobilization and Readiness Region advisors on many aspects including automated communication electronic operation instruction (CEOI), cryptonetting, cryptomaterial

readiness and threat data.

Fort Knox has adequate housing for enlisted and officer personnel. Louisville, Ky., provides social amenities such as exclusive restaurants, shopping malls, horse racing and concert halls, and it is only 35 miles away. The Fort Knox dependent school system is one of the best in the state. It includes grades one through 12. The setting is basically rural with opportunities for all types of hunting and fishing within a two-hour drive. Fort Knox is an ideal place for a family person, and Louisville provides plenty of entertainment for single soldiers. □

Fort Sheridan RO

The Fort Sheridan, Ill., Resident Office (RO), with Capt. Coleen White as its SAIC, is located in North Chicago, bordering Lake Michigan. The population demographics of Chicago are diverse. Extensive liaison with federal, state and local agencies creates an interesting counterintelligence working environment.

On the other hand diversity exists in that agents support rural Illinois, Wisconsin and northern Indiana. Also in-

Houston

cluded is support to the Army Material Readiness Command, located at Rock Island Arsenal, and small but sensitive research and development programs within several states.

Chicago is a gourmet's delight because of restaurants featuring foods native to the diverse ethnic groups within the city. Lake Michigan provides fishing and boating plus festivals on the beach fronts during the summer. At any given time you may attend ethnic festivals sponsored by the city of Chicago. Featured at these festivals are ethnic foods and recreation.

Marriot's Great America, one of the largest amusement parks in the U.S., is located approximately 15 miles north of Fort Sheridan. Housing at Fort Sheridan is limited, but the variable housing allowance makes off-post living affordable. Overall, Fort Sheridan proves to be ideally located for both operational and social interests. □

Fort Campbell RO

The Fort Campbell, Ky., Resident Office (RO), with CWO4 Theodore H. Mack as its SAIC, has a diverse mission also, but its most significant contribution to Army

security is the interface it provides between strategic and tactical CI. Close proximity to the famous 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) creates the potential to be directly involved in a variety of interesting situations.

Fort Campbell has many recreational opportunities such as Land Between the Lakes which offers both state and federal resort areas. Living quarters at Fort Campbell are new and spacious. They are some of the best in the Army. □

Selfridge RO

The Selfridge, Mich., Resident Office (RO), with 1st Lt. Thomas A. Ghesquiere as its SAIC, is located north of Detroit on a Michigan Air National Guard Base (ANGB). The installation is multi-service in that every branch of the military has a unit assigned at Selfridge ANGB.

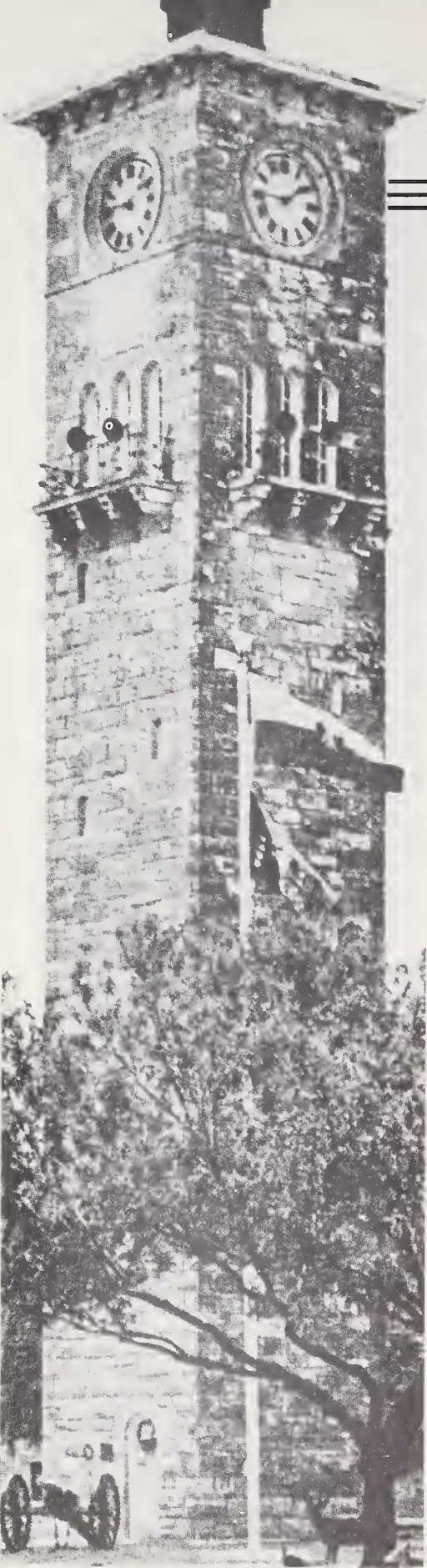
The Selfridge RO provides support to northern Ohio and the entire state of Michigan. Liaison with federal agencies also involves contact with Canadian agencies during social/professional luncheons. The most significant mission is OPSEC research and development support to the Tank and Automotive Command. □



Waterfalls are plentiful in Kentucky.

Fort Sam

"Goyathlay," the famous Apache



On Sept. 10, 1886, a loser of a struggle was brought by the winners to Fort Sam Houston, then known as the Military Post of San Antonio.

His name was "Goyathlay," a Bedonkohe Apache, later identified with the Chiracahua band and known to history as "Geronimo."

After the death of another famous Apache leader, Cochise, in 1874, the United States government's Indian policy began strongly urging all "wild" Indians be moved to specified "Indian territories" or to regional reservations.

The San Carlos Agency, in eastern Arizona, was already responsible for the administration of several Apache bands and was chosen as the site for the removal of the Chiracahuas.

San Carlos was not the most desirable of locales to Geronimo and the other Apaches already there. An Army officer of the day described it with such phrases as, "... a gravelly flat. . . scrawny, dejected lines of scattered cottonwoods. . . almost continuously dry and hot. . . In summer, a temperature of 110 degrees in the shade was cool weather. At all other times of the year, flies, gnats and unnamable bugs swarmed in the millions."

There was some doubt as to whether the freedom-loving Chiracahuas would accept the regimented life on the agency and that doubt later proved to be true.

Problems with the arrival of provisions in the summer of 1877 created many problems for the agency and prompted Victorio, an Apache leader, to lead many disgruntled followers off the agency.

They were eventually returned to the agency and tried to begin life there again until 1879, when rumor surfaced that Victorio was going to be accused of horse stealing and murder.

This was the final blow for Victorio, and in 1879 he once again left the agency to establish a guerrilla army to "make war forever" against the Americans and Mexicans.

By the end of that year, more than 200 warriors, made up of the Mescalero and Chiracahua Apache bands, had joined Victorio, forcing the United States and Mex-

Houston

ican governments to cooperate in his capture.

Mexican soldiers found Victorio's band in the Tres Castillos Hills, an area between El Paso and Chihuahua. There, Victorio and 78 Apaches were killed. Sixty-eight women and children were captured and around 30 warriors escaped.

Victorio's fate and the reaction of settlers to other "hostilities" made by Apache raiders created a considerable amount of unease for Geronimo and others at the San Carlos agency. Following a demonstration of cavalry near their camp on San Carlos and convinced they were going to be arrested. Geronimo and other leaders escaped from the agency in September, 1881.

They fled to a stronghold in the Sierra Madre region and soon faced six companies of pursuing cavalry commanded by Col. George A. Forsyth.

Escaping the American column, the Indians fled into Mexico. There they encountered a Mexican infantry regiment which slaughtered most of the women and children fleeing in front of the retreat.

Geronimo and a few other leaders and warriors escaped to join forces with other Apache guerrillas in what they had come to consider as a life and death struggle.

After other encounters with such generals as George Crook and Nelson Miles, Geronimo realized continued resistance could only lead to extermination and sur-

rendered to Lieutenant Charles Gatewood in 1886.

Geronimo explained he was weary of leading his "army" of 24 warriors against 5,000 American Army troops, 500 American-allied Indian scouts, thousands of irregular citizen militia and thousands of soldiers of the Mexican Army.

Grover Cleveland, then president, wanted Geronimo to be hanged, but other opinions won out and Geronimo was shipped to Fort Marion, Florida.

During the journey, Geronimo was brought to Fort Sam Houston, arriving here Sept. 10, 1886.

According to "The History of Fort Sam Houston," by Mary Oliva Handy, pages 54-55, "One can easily picture the thousands of people who must have collected around the old passenger railway station on Austin Street the day of Geronimo's arrival and followed the prisoners and their escort up Grayson Street to the Army post.

"In the Quadrangle, tents had been pitched to serve as wigwams."

"One can also imagine the feelings Geronimo had when Gen. David S. Stanley, then commanding the Department of Texas, came to call upon him and promised him the protection of the Army.

"There are many stories connected with the Indians' stay at the Quadrangle. According to one source, while the Indians were imprisoned, they were provided with spending money. The dry goods stores of the city then

sent out wagons to the temporary reservation with bolts of gaudily-colored calico. This brought out the squaws in number who cleaned up the supply of vastly contrasting hues and fitted themselves with dresses of their own fashion.

The "History of Fort Sam Houston" goes on to describe how it was also recorded the prisoners were thoroughly afraid of the clanging of the clock tower in the Quadrangle. "Indians who had braved the blast of six shooters made their way to the ground (at the clock's chiming) thoroughly shaken and frightened.

"When the working of the clock was explained at great length, the Indians could hardly understand it at all."

It is not surprising the Apaches could not fathom the meaning of the clocktower. It would be noted the concept of time held by Europeans and Indians was hardly similar. To the Apache, the white man's effort to "capture" time by the use of a mechanical device must have been humorous.

The "History of Fort Sam Houston," with great perspective, states, "There is no proof for the authenticity of any of these stories (also referring to a supposed event where Geronimo placed an ice cube in his pocket to take with him to Florida). But, probably if these were not true, other more colorful ones were.

"It was only natural that men, who had hitherto been

Fort Sam Houston



savages and free, should react strangely toward their first meeting with civilization as prisoners in the Quadrangle."

Whether the terms "savages" and "civilization" mentioned in the above paragraph are appropriate, is up to debate. The facts are, Geronimo was held at the Military Post of San Antonio until October, 1886 and then sent to Fort Marion, Florida.

The author of "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee," a scholarly attempt at describing American history according to the Native American point of view, states Geronimo found most of the Apaches dying in the Florida climate.

This would not be an unusual reaction for an Indian culture more accustomed to the high and dry plains of the Southwest.

The book also describes how the government deemed it appropriate to remove the Apache children from their parents and to send them to schools in Carlisle, Penn.

In 1888, Geronimo and 14 companions were moved to Alabama and there encountered similar problems with the climate.

He was moved once again to Fort Sill, Okla., where he spent his final years farming and "making bows and arrows for souvenir hunters."

Other reports state Geronimo became a loyal and active member of the Dutch Reformed Church. Yet another

report indicates, "...he was not considered a shining example of the faith."

An appropriate ending for Geronimo's story may be found in his own words:

"I was living peacefully with my family, having plenty to eat, sleeping well, taking care of my people and perfectly contented. I don't know where those bad stories (about him) first came from.

"I hadn't killed a horse or man, American or Indian. I don't know what was the matter with the people in charge of us.

"I was living peacefully here. . .doing just what Gen. Crook had told me I must do and trying to follow his advice. I want to know now who ordered me to be arrested. I was praying to the light and to the darkness, to God and to the sun, to let me live quietly there with my family.

"I don't know what the reason was that people should speak badly of me. Very often, there are stories put in the newspaper that I am to be hanged.

"There are very few of my men left now. They have done some bad things but I want them all rubbed out now and let us never speak of them again.

"There are very few of us left." □

Goyathlay
(Geronimo)

*Reprinted from the Fort Sam Houston
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For your information

Reservists—take heed!

by Kelly C. Bowers

Do you have Reservists working for you? If you do, make sure that they are aware of some of the privileges available to them and their dependents. For instance, Reservists on active duty for more than 72 hours are authorized to shop in continental U.S. military commissaries. What many families don't realize is that a Reservist's dependents can also use the commissary at this time. The key is proper identification.

Department of Defense Directive 1330.17 outlines what is needed for identification. A letter of authorization or an endorsement on the orders themselves will accomplish this. It must be authenticated by either the Reserve unit commander or the receiving unit commander and must contain the following information:

- sponsor's name, rank and social security number
- beginning and ending dates of tour of duty
- names of authorized dependents and their relationship to the sponsor

- a statement designating commissary store privileges

- signature of dependents

If a Reservist has dependents but no adult is available to do the shopping, an agent may be appointed by the Reservist. This might happen when a spouse is sick, hospitalized or absent. In this case, the documentation is the same as for dependents with the name of the agent being substituted for the names of the dependents. There will also need to be a

statement designating agent status.

When the dependent or agent actually goes to the commissary, they will need to take these forms as well as some proof of identification, such as a driver's license.

All of this documentation should be taken care of well before the Reservist leaves for ADT to insure that everything is available when needed and to avoid delays. It is also important to note that this only applies to Reservists on ADT for more than 72 hours. It's been proposed to extend this privilege to Reservists on ADT for less than 72 hours but there's been no decision yet.

Army seeks soldiers with language skills

The Army is seeking enlisted personnel in grades E-5 through E-7 to fill worldwide positions in the DAS. Prerequisites, application procedures and duty stations are listed in AR 611-60. Qualified personnel are encouraged to volunteer for this unique duty.

Preparation for an attache assignment, including travel and training, takes from 4 to 18 months, depending on the length of language training, if required. Administrative orientation, attache training and language training are normally given in Washington, D.C.

Especially needed are personnel who possess excellent

foreign language skills, or have a qualified Defense Language Aptitude Battery (DLAB) test score. Although personnel may volunteer for attache assignments worldwide, specific needs exist in the following countries: Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, China, Jordan, Zaire, Ghana, Cameroon, Yugoslavia, Colombia, Ivory Coast, USSR, Turkey, Nepal and Sudan.

Interested NCOs are encouraged to contact the Attache Support Division, USAASD, INSCOM, Fort Meade, Md. 20755, AUTO-VON 923-6001 or 6027.

For your information

Success in CMF recruitment

The success in recruiting in-service applicants for CMF 98 in Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) 98C (EW/SIGINT Analyst), MOS 98G (EW/SIGINT Voice Interceptor) and MOS 98J (EW/SIGINT Noncommunications Interceptor), created a personnel security problem in that a top secret security clearance with access to sensitive compartmented information (TS/SCI) is required prior to entry into MOS training.

A TS/SCI clearance is contingent upon a favorable Special Background Investigation (SBI), including an evaluation of the individual's personal characteristics and potential capabilities.

Due to the lengthy investigative time, an average of 215 days, service schools have been authorized to grant an interim TS/SCI security clearance, provided the individual has an open SBI case file at Defense Investigative Service (DIS). The case must have progressed through a favorable National Agency Check and local records check with no derogatory information discovered.

The failure of losing installations to ensure that CMF 98

Bonus Extension and Retraining (BEAR) applicants had requested an SBI resulted in an intolerable number of soldiers arriving at training installations without the necessary security clearance and access. This situation meant not only the loss of a training seat and wasteful expenditure of TDY funds, but created a hardship on those soldiers who had relocated their families at their own expense.

To remedy the problem, MILPERCEN MILPO Message Number 82-48, 221500Z December 1981, Subject: BEAR Program, directed that BEAR

applicants for an MOS in CMF 98 submit an SBI request as an inclosure to the BEAR application. The SBI packet will include the following documents: DD Form 398, 7 copies; DD Form 1584, 4 copies (4 each for applicant and spouse); DD Form 1879, 4 copies; DD Form 2221, 1 copy; FD Form 258, 2 copies; and a DA Circular 604 series (Personnel Security Clearance and Personnel Security Program) screening interview statement. CMF 98 applicants are not subject to Procedure 3-33, DA Pam 600-8 as are MOS 97B applicants.

News for soldiers with MOS 96B

Soldiers with the military occupational specialty (MOS) of 96B have something to look forward to. Recently, soldiers with this MOS have been authorized an additional skill identifier (ASI) Q8.

This course teaches the concepts, procedures and techniques of joint combat operations and the coordination and control system employed to integrate service efforts. It describes the command structure, organization weapons and control systems used in the air land battle.

Soldiers possessing MOS 96B are currently being scheduled for temporary duty (TDY) to attend, enroute to overseas or CONUS assignments, this course. This training, which lasts 11 days, is taught at U.S. Air Force Air Ground Operations School, Eglin AFB, Fla.

Volunteers, in grade E-5 and above, should submit DA Form 4187, Personnel Action Request through channels to DA MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPT-F. Each request should indicate whether training is requested in TDY enroute or TDY in return status.

Bad data has wide impact

MILPERCEN cannot over-emphasize the importance of reviewing the DA Form 2 to ensure all information is current and accurate. Bad data not only impacts on the individual soldier, but also personnel management in commands throughout the world. From the August 1982 Personnel Research Information Data Extract (PRIDE), the following data errors were discovered:

- There were 6,230 soldiers with terms of service incompatible with Expiration Term of Service (ETS).

- There were 232 soldiers with invalid ETS dates.

- There were 1,408 ETS dates that were past due over one month.

- There were 27 soldiers with invalid grades.

- There were 3,067 past due Date Eligible for Return from Overseas (DEROS).

- There were 9,362 with blank invalid DEROS.

- There were 21,801 with blank or invalid Assignment Eligibility or Availability Code (AEA).

- There were 5,452 with blank or invalid Primary Military Occupational Specialty (PMOS).

It takes no wizard to figure out how these data errors impact upon distribution, assignments, deletions, deferments and the individual soldier.

MI Branch receives several calls from soldiers stating the data concerning him/her is in error. Sometimes, MI Branch may be able to verify the error

and even correct it; however, if the soldier, in coordination with the local MILPO, does not submit a SIDPERS transaction, the corrected data may be erased during the next update process. The best way to ensure permanent changes are made is

through a SIDPERS transaction at the lowest level. Accordingly, during your next review of DA Form 2, ensure all items are current, accurate and that the MILPO has made the necessary SIDPERS transaction(s).

Language training available for soldiers

Who is going to volunteer? No, it's not a dangerous assignment. The Army is looking for soldiers with the primary military occupational specialty of 96B, 96C, 97B or 98C to volunteer for additional language training.

Soldiers should understand that training is not available for some languages at all grades. The following list shows the military occupational specialties (MOS) and the corresponding language training given:

MOS 96B—Russian, Czech, Polish, German and Japanese

MOS 96C—Russian, Polish, Czech, Chinese Mandarin, Arabic and, for airborne qualified soldiers only, Spanish

MOS 97B—German and Korean

MOS 98C—Korean, Chinese Mandarin, German, Polish, Czech, Russian, Hungarian and Arabic

These courses are normally taught at the Defense Language Institute/Foreign Lan-

guage Center, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., and lasts from 25 to 47 weeks.

Prerequisites include a minimum score of 89 on the Defense Language Aptitude Battery (DLAB), a final secret clearance and normal hearing acuity. Other requirements are stated in AR 611-6.

Applications should be submitted so as to arrive at MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPT-1 no later than 10 months prior to Date Eligible for Return from Overseas (DEROS) from overseas-based soldiers (8 months from short tour areas), or 8 months prior to end of stabilization or projected rotation date from CONUS-based soldiers. Applications may include a choice of up to three languages, or the soldier may allow DA to select the most suitable course of study. Further information can be found in AR 611-6, or by contacting the appropriate Professional Development NCO at MP/MI Branch.

family album



By Julianne Tooley

Oktay Kuru teaches the Turkish Cardinal Number system to students participating in the Turkish orientation class. This orientation lasts for two weeks and consists of two field trips to the nearby town of Sinop.

Acclimation is made easier:

Oktaay Kuru teaches Turkish to newcomers

by Sp4 Rick Bretz

No one wanted to volunteer for this mission. After all, this was more dangerous than a paratrooper with a malfunctioning main parachute, an astronaut re-entering the earth's atmosphere without a capsule or a Navy pilot making a night landing on an aircraft carrier. Yes, for this mission somebody had to possess all the right qualities.

No volunteers? Understandable. Oktay Kuru, Sinop Turkey's orientation teacher, wanted someone to come to the blackboard and write Turkish sentences.

"Please people," he said, "Everybody knows one another by now, you shouldn't be afraid to make a mistake."

Coaxing wouldn't help, these beginning Turkish speakers would not volunteer for this almost unthinkable request. "...let somebody else do it," each member of the class thought.

"All right—you forced me to use drastic measures," Kuru said.

Kuru, a Turkish language and culture instructor since 1976, was familiar with this

type of behavior and knew exactly what to do.

"On no," the class thought silently, their worst fears confirmed. "He's getting out the class roster," they thought. Everybody sank in their seats. Oktay Kuru was playing the highly feared game of "Russian roulette volunteer." Where his finger stops, nobody knows. At five feet, six inches and 155 pounds, this gray haired 41 year old was a highly feared man at this point, or at least his finger was.

Kuru slid his finger up and down the roster of names, look-

ing at the ceiling. He stopped, looked down and hesitated—suspense!

"Richard Bey," Kuru said smiling, "come to the board—*lutfen*."

About 19 other students sighed a breath of relief. That's not the first time apprehensive students have been in Kuru's class. Kuru's classes are not unfamiliar to Sinop and neither is Kuru. Kuru has made many confident students from apprehensive ones. In fact, confidence is a character trait Kuru has developed in his own personality.

"I'm a native Sinopian," he said remembering, "My father worked as a barber on post and I used to help him."

"I learned to speak and write English from the British people working on post. They taught me after work. That was in the mid-1950s," Kuru said.

Learning English changed Kuru's life. Afterwards, he worked for the Tumpene Construction Company at Diogenes Station in 1958. That's when tents were used instead of barracks and "The Hill" was marshy and muddy," Kuru reminisced.

In 1963 he finished secondary school and attended Istanbul University, eventually earning a bachelor's degree in English in 1967. Kuru paid for classes by working at the American Air Force Station in Karamursel for the accounting department.

"While I worked, Tex Harlon paid for some of my education and urged me to get a degree. He was like a second father to me. He was very kind and gracious. Tex Harlon used to work on "The Hill"—he was from Texas." Kuru said, "He's dead now—but I'll never forget him."

From there, Kuru worked in various provinces and was then

assigned to a position in Sinop, Turkey, as an English teacher. Kuru was promoted to assistant director of schools in Sinop.

But, in 1976, during the coalition government, Kuru was assigned to Anarch Province in Turkey as superintendent of schools. He didn't accept the position.

"I didn't go because I didn't want to leave Sinop and my family. So I quit," Kuru explained.

By 1968, Kuru had married his classmate, Sevgi, and his daughter, Irem, had been born. Irem means "Garden in Paradise" Kuru said. Today Kuru also has a seven-year old son named Ediz.

After he quit the school, Kuru applied for a position at Diogenes Station as a school

teacher and post interpreter and was chosen for the job.

Kuru, whose hobbies include hunting and keeping his American friends happy, was drafted into the Turkish Army as a second lieutenant after finishing college. He taught English at the Istanbul Military school for two years.

"I like to teach, and I love my job at Diogenes Station. I'm here to help my American friends whenever they need it," he continued.

In 1983 Kuru will visit American cities to see several friends he has made through his teachings. There will be one difference when Kuru visits American cities as opposed to soldiers and sailors visiting Turkey. No one will have to teach Kuru English.

INSCOM attends job fair for handicapped

by Sandra A. Collier

"Love is nothing till you give it away," a song sung by Joe Glazer, folksinger, during one session of the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, could have been the theme of a conference held at the Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. Everywhere one turned, people were reaching out to others.

The activity which appeared to be most popular was the Job Fair. And why not? What better way to give love than to offer employment to someone? Giving the opportunity to be as self-sufficient and productive as one is capable of being is beneficial not only to the ap-

plicant but to the employer as well. There are a number of handicapped individuals who are unable to demonstrate their qualifications adequately within the competitive system because of the nature of their disabilities. To help these people obtain Federal employment, special procedures and appointing authorities have been established.

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command is placing renewed emphasis on its employment of the handicapped. Recruiters from INSCOM's Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel—Staff Civilian Personnel Office, Equal Employment Opportunity Office

and U.S. Army Garrison—Arlington Hall Station Civilian Personnel Office were on hand at this Job Fair to interview and solicit applications. INSCOM's direction is to qualify and employ first - barrier removal second.

At this time there are funds allocated to alleviate physical barriers for INSCOM's handicapped employees. Hopefully, these plans will be implemented shortly making INSCOM's buildings more convenient and accessible. These physical improvements will include better parking spaces, ramps, enlarged door frames,

rest room alterations, lowered telephones, special telephones, special office equipment, just to mention a few.

More important than physical barriers, though, will be our attitude toward handicapped employees. Eliminate one of the five senses, and four strengthened others come to the fore. Modern technology precludes the impossible. There are one-handed

typewriters, computerized machines which "speak" printed material, Braille typewriters, specially lighted telephones and others which produce sound from bare vibrations, and much more. We cannot use tunnel vision. We must open our minds to present and future possibilities. It takes some imagination and a lot of innovation to implement such a program.

Magda S. Ortiz cited by INSCOM's CG

by Cynthia P. Morrison



Ms. Magda S. Ortiz

Magda S. Ortiz, U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, Projection Division, was presented the Decoration for Meritorious Civilian Service by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, in an award ceremony on April 1, 1982.

Ms. Ortiz was cited for her distinguished and exemplary service on the Defense Intelligence Agency/USAINSCOM Joint Cuban Ground Order of Battle Task Force from Jan. 5, 1980 to June 20, 1981. By working up to 80 hours per week for

an extended period of time, integrating extensive intelligence data from all sources and assisting in establishing new analytic methods, she made significant contributions to a unique intelligence study on Cuban ground forces which has had profound national policy implications.

In March of 1982, Ortiz received a Special Act Award for her work in preparing the "Combined Intelligence Appraisal of the Communist Threat to the Americas" for the

XIV Conference of American Armies hosted by the U.S. Army in Washington, D.C. Nov. 3-5, 1981. Ortiz was responsible for translating the final approved appraisal from English into Spanish. She also assisted in editing the Portuguese and French translation and input.

The outstanding accomplishments of Ms. Ortiz in making a very professional contribution to projects which were of significant interest to the highest levels of the U.S. Army

were completed in a highly commendable manner.

Ms. Ortiz joined HQ INSCOM's Intern Program in 1979 as an intelligence specialist, with collateral duty responsibilities as the HQ USAG, AHS Hispanic Employment Program manager. She was formerly a protocol officer with the 66th MI Group, Munich, Germany, where she served as the Federal Women's Program Manager.



Sp4 Briggs at work.

Sp4 Briggs art contest winner

Sp4 David G. Briggs Jr., formerly of B Company, USA Garrison, Arlington Hall Station, and now assigned to USA Field Station Berlin, was chosen as one of the winners of the Army Artist Program. The contest,

which was sponsored by the U.S. Army Center of Military History, was open to all soldier artists throughout the Army.

Briggs' selection won him the opportunity to serve for a period of three months at Grafenwohr Hohenfell, 7th Army Training Command. There, he will see and draw, and experience, firsthand the lifestyle and mission of the U.S. Army Infantrymen. His artwork and drawings will then be added to the U.S. Army Art Collection as a permanent contribution to American Military History.

Briggs, who holds a BA in art from the University of Rhode Island, is from Meredith, N.H. He entered the Army on May 20, 1980, and following his basic training, he achieved the military occupation specialty of still photographic specialist.

In carrying out his duties, Briggs has established himself as a productive and dependable worker. At Arlington Hall Station, he has covered post activities including Women's Week, Black History, promotions, parades and special gatherings. Briggs also has been commended for his technical support of command-sponsored projects involving sensitive assignments, with associated photograph and lab work.

In talking to Briggs, he explained that this was the first major art contest that he had ever won. He said, "It is an exciting feeling and a good experience. This achievement will definitely serve to strengthen my record and ultimately assist me in making a career in the art field."

Briggs extends his appreciation and gratitude to Annette L. Hickman, Craft Director, Arlington Hall Station, for her encouragement and fine recommendation.



SSgt. Ronald M. Flowers

Flowers certified language specialist

SSgt. Ronald M. Flowers of Co B, 1st Bn, USA, INSCOM CONUS MI GP, Fort Meade, Md., has been certified as a professional language analyst by the National Security Agency Career Panel. The 11-year veteran qualified for professionalization by passing two difficult language examinations and by demonstrating proficiency in language-related fields. Flowers is only the 20th Army linguist from among 95 professional military linguists of all services to be certified by the NSA Language Career Panel since 1969. Congratulations are in order.

Sept. 13-17 Hispanic Heritage Week



by Mae M. Bullock

Do you know that Hispanics have played a viable role in the development of our country! Yes, from our beginning as a nation to present day America, Hispanics have played an important part in making America what it is today.

In recognition of the many contributions that Hispanics have made, the U.S. Congress passed a proclamation setting aside the week of Sept. 13-17, 1982 as this year's National

Hispanic Heritage Week. This proclamation recognizes the contributions Hispanics have made to the welfare and development of our nation. Because of this, it is important that Hispanics be included in the work force.

This year marks the twelfth anniversary of the Hispanic Employment Program, which was originally known as the President's Sixteen Point Program for the Spanish Speaking. The program is an integral part of the government's total EEO effort under Executive Order 11478 and Public Law 92-261 (the Equal Employment Act of 1972). The objective of the program is to assure equal employment opportunity for Hispanics in all aspects of the federal employment.

Today, our nation's growing Hispanic population constantly influences our daily life styles. This is evident in our music, literature and entertainment. At the same time, we should not forget the more traditional Hispanic contributions, such as the names of many American cities and towns, as well as contributions in the arts, sciences and the Armed Forces.

National Hispanic Heritage Week should be a continuing effort throughout the year and not just confined to a series of activities during one specially designated week. INSCOM's Hispanic Employment Program (HEPM) encourages each of you to support the local activities/programs during National Hispanic Heritage Week and to continue to support the HEPM throughout the year.



Maj. Turman and daughter Shannon examine the ceramic float.

Gage chosen NCO of year

SSgt. Madonna L. Gage of C Company, 163rd Military Intelligence Battalion, was recently chosen as the Fort Hood NCO of the year. This honor caps her earlier honors of being chosen as Second MI Battalion's Soldier of the Quarter in February of 1978 and as Soldier of the Year for the 66th MI Group for 1978.

Gage has completed two years at Fort Hood, her third tactical assignment. Prior to joining III Corps she served with the 330th Army Security Agency Company in Kaiserslautern, West Germany. Her experience in the field has offered her a diverse series of challenges which she has readily accepted and soundly mastered.

"Working in a tactical environment builds confidence; the variety is so great that the skills learned — analysis, problem solving, organizing people and resources, and communicating — will naturally carry over to both garrison and off-duty situations. It's an unparalleled opportunity for creativity and growth."

Asked for the key to her success, Gage emphasized that preparation is nine-tenths of

It crossed the sea

by Shannon Turman and Wayne Nelson

It was a once in a lifetime find, and what happened to Maj. William E. Turman, USACC INSCOM commander, may never happen to you.

Turman, and his nine year-old daughter Shannon came "drifting" into the Torii Station Public Affairs Office with this story, written by Shannon, a student at the Bob Hope Elementary School:

"Over the Memorial Day weekend my father went to an island called Ishigaki (not far from Taiwan). He went to the beach and found something round that was covered with seaweed and other things. When he washed it off in the ocean, my father discovered it to be a ceramic float that had lettering on it. The lettering said:"

TO: THE FINDER

I am a ceramic float cast adrift May 2, 1980, five miles off the coast of Honolulu, Hawaii.

My Creator,
Ricky Matsushima (ALOHA)

P.S.—You may keep me (it may bring you good fortune) but would you write to the University of Hawaii and tell them where you found me and who you are (and any other information).

Maj. Turman has written, and like us, is eagerly awaiting a response. Although the round ceramic object that carried a message for two years and unknown miles may not equal more significant scientific finds, for Shannon's father, it was indeed a "major" discovery.

the battle. "Before any board appearance, I take time to study the major areas of the doctrinal literature and technical manuals, making numerous notes of important points so that I might study them later; this part of the process starts about two months beforehand. About a month before the competition, I make it a point to listen to the news and study important current events. The planning and preparation cannot help but to build my confidence, which, in turn, ensures a firm and professional delivery."

She also pays close attention to her grooming and uniform. Gage explains, "Meticulous preparation of the uniform is a must. . .having crisp lines is one key point, and the proper lengths in the sleeves, jacket, trousers or skirts can make all the difference. Correct positioning of brass, insignia and awards is critical. Your appearance is a big plus to confidence; if you look sharp and you know it, your confidence soars!"

As the NCO of the year, Gage represents Fort Hood and III Corps in a variety of civic and social events held throughout the year, such as the Association of the United States Army Annual Convention. Her meetings with leaders of civic, religious, charitable and business enterprises have allowed her an opportunity to build a rapport of inestimable value with the surrounding community.

She says, "I always make it a point to express my sincere gratitude for the genuine support and friendship which central Texas has extended to the soldiers stationed here; it seems that all too often that appreciation goes unexpressed."

Gage's success comes as no surprise to the first sergeant, the sergeant major or fellow soldiers. As CSM Harry I. Miller pointed out, "good NCOs produce more good NCOs"; Gage's company has taken the Soldier of the Quarter laurels in battalion-wide competitions for eight quarters running, as well as

West Fort Hood NCO of the Quarter three out of the four last competitions.

Gage concludes by stating, "Hard work and prior planning have always given me a competitive edge, as have the experience, guidance and trust of the senior NCOs with whom I serve."



Maj. Mark places the warrant officers' shoulder boards on Ortiz.

Ortiz makes warrant officer

Jose V. Ortiz, a Mobilization Designee (MOBDES) assigned to the Weapons Systems Branch of the Imagery Intelligence Production Division (IIPD), United States Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (USAITAC), was appointed a warrant officer in the United States Army Reserve on April 26, 1982. The ceremony was held in the IIPD conference room at the Washington Navy Yard with Maj. William Y. Mark Jr., chief of IIPD's Imagery Exploitation Office, administering the oath.

WO Ortiz served with the 401st MI (S) USAR and 408th MI (S) USAR prior to his MOBDES assignment to USAITAC/IIPD in April 1981. He served on active duty with the United States Marine Corps from February 1968 to January 1978 completing tours in CONUS, Vietnam, Okinawa, Hong Kong, the Philippines and the command ship USS Blueridge.

Ortiz resides in Centerville, Va., with his wife Terry Jo, and son Lindsey Victor.



Sgt. Leonard takes re-enlistment oath from Maj. Yount.

The “few” say hello

This is a letter of introduction to our big brother INSCOM. Most personnel in INSCOM have met us, but do not realize who we are. We are few, approximately 100 throughout the U.S. Army.

Our mission is to carefully screen and process civilian applicants desiring, or qualified for enlistment in a position requiring sensitive compartmented information, top secret clearance or a background investigation. Based on regulatory guidelines and procedures, we few aid in classification, utilization, training of most INSCOM specialties and everything from the electronic warfare to systems repairer to the more exotic languages.

We aid in keeping the INSCOM silent soldiers up to operating strength. We assure that INSCOM is truly high quality, with little or no security risks being brought under its security shield. We are the MILPERCEN security interviewers, assigned throughout the United States in some 70 odd military entrance and processing stations.

We the security interviewers of MILPERCEN say, “Hello, It’s good supporting INSCOM.”

Leonard set precedent

by Sgt. Joy Peterson

Two firsts were claimed by Sgt. John S. Leonard, 1st Ops Bn, when he graduated from the Field Station Augsburg NCO Development Course May 21st. Leonard became the third class’s honor graduate and the NCO Development Course’s first re-enlistment, having re-enlisted in front of the school on May 19.

“It’s always a pleasure to re-enlist a soldier in the Army. Today is a distinct pleasure as we know we are truly retaining a good soldier. He’ll truly be an asset to the United States Army,” said Maj. Everett R. Yount Jr., 1st Ops Bn commander, upon his administering the re-enlistment oath to Leonard.

Leonard, a 98G2L—linguist, re-enlisted for four years on an INSCOM station of choice option, choosing Field Station

San Antonio, Texas. He also gets a Selective Re-enlistment Bonus of 5A—\$16,000, obtaining \$8,000 of it on the day of his re-enlistment.

Congratulations to BG designees

Although some have known it for a while, the *Journal* wants to take its first opportunity to congratulate Brig. Gen. Dudley J. Gordon, former commander, 66th MI Group; Col. (P) James W. Shufelt, INSCOM’s chief of staff and Col. (P) James W. Hunt, commander, U.S. Army Field Station Kunia for being selected to the brigadier general promotion list.

An assessment of legal services:

How does INSCOM fare?

by Lt. Col. (Ret.) Joseph S. Kieffer

Two years ago, when I inaugurated this column in the *Journal*, I gave an assessment of the legal posture of INSCOM and what I hoped to achieve during my tenure as staff judge advocate. I stated then that I believed INSCOM's commanders and personnel had a valuable asset in their judge advocate (JAGC) officers that was not being fully used. It was my goal to increase the degree and kind of legal support provided by INSCOM JAGC officers and, by so doing, to add a positive factor to the accomplishment of the command's intelligence mission.

As this will be my last column upon my departure from INSCOM I would like to take a moment to sum up, by way of review, what you as a member of INSCOM have at

your disposal in the way of legal support.

We have added to our complement of attorneys serving INSCOM in the last two years either by additional INSCOM JAGC officers or through liaison with other legal offices. The 66th MI Group now has a full time command judge advocate providing dedicated legal support to the commander. Every staff judge advocate office supporting a major INSCOM unit has been visited by this office and has offered to assist INSCOM commanders whenever they require legal advice or support. INSCOM has also received the helpful advice and assistance of not only attorneys from the office of The Judge Advocate General but also The Army General Counsel. These attorneys are familiar with INSCOM's role and have of-

ferred their support in the future.

Not only has the pool of attorneys capable of assisting INSCOM commanders and personnel been increased, the types of support they offer has been expanded. Starting with this office's legal articles in the *Journal* and its "intelligence law" newsletters to commanders, INSCOM JAGC officers have taken the initiative to expand their services in a pro-active manner within INSCOM. Capt. Dennis Oglin at Field Station Sinop is in the process of increasing his services to not only Sinop personnel but also other Army units in Turkey to help that whole Army community, which is closely tied to INSCOM personnel, with its legal stature. Capt. Nic Petroff at the 66th MI Group has spent the last two years developing instructional materials, giving classes and lecturing on various legal issues important to group commanders such as the Constitutional questions involved in search and seizure, electronic surveillance and the oversight procedures regarding intelligence operations affecting U.S. persons. On the home front, Maj. Ed Frothingham, the INSCOM deputy staff judge advocate has established a series of lectures on intelligence law subjects which he presents to commanders' conferences and command training sessions. Also, attorneys from this office visit all INSCOM commanders annually to ensure they are receiving the legal support necessary for their commands and personnel.

Of perhaps most significance for INSCOM commanders and personnel has been the development of AR 381-10, U.S. Army Intelligence Activities (See April 1982 *Journal*, Legally

Speaking column). This regulation, which INSCOM JAGC officers assisted in writing, sets out in one place those standards and procedures with which Army intelligence components must comply when conducting operations affecting U.S. persons in the United States or overseas. It will enable you to quickly determine

operational or personal legal questions or problems. They are a resource whose potential can only be realized by your addressing your legal questions to them on your own initiative. Use that asset as you would any other support given to you by the Army to do your job. Contact them before taking an action that may have

Legally speaking


the intelligence methods and techniques that are authorized for the collection of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information regarding U.S. persons and who can authorize them. This office as well as other INSCOM legal offices has sought to familiarize INSCOM commanders and personnel with this regulation and its impact on INSCOM's operations and all JAGC officers within INSCOM are prepared to assist you in conducting your operations in compliance with this regulation, other such authorities, executive orders and statutes.

This brings me to my final point and one I also made two years ago. INSCOM has eight JAGC officers assigned to it who are knowledgeable, trained and, most importantly, anxious to help you, the commander, or you, the servicemember, with your command,

legal consequences. Familiarize them with your operations so that when questions arise they understand the problem fully and can apply their legal expertise to it.

In conclusion and by way of farewell, allow me to say that the message I have tried to convey to all in INSCOM through this column is that your work is so important and critical to this nation and the security of its citizens that you and they deserve the best legal protection and assistance possible. INSCOM's JAGC officers are ready and willing to provide that support. Continue to make them part of the team and you will always be the recognized leader in multidisciplined intelligence, security and electronic warfare.

Editor's note: The Journal thanks Lt. Col. Kieffer for his fine and informative contributions. Best of luck in all of your endeavors.

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